WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,052—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1900.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENISULAR	5287	T. Leigh	29th Sept.
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
HABSBURG		4,018	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 158.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,030.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saaboon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18, Sept., 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follow:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 23th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 25th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 1 a.m. on the 27th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahonerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,537	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2,884	Stahl	28th Sept.
SAFARI	1432	Atuens	3rd Oct.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

The Safari also takes Cargo for Benadir Coast Ports, viz.:—MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 20th Sept., 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S HATS AND HOSIERY.
COLLARS AND TIES.
In the Latest West End Styles,
DRESS AND TENNIS SHOES.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN
From the Belfast Linen Company.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.
Established in 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Established 1874.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS
Should obtain the
PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. O. R. CLUB.

A DANCE

will be held in

THE TOWN HALL,

ON FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

Members Rs. 2, to admits 2 Ladies.
Non Do. Rs. 3, do. do.
Extra Ladies 8 annas each.

Tickets can be had at the Club Rooms, Nos. 67-69 Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Whiteaway and Laidlaw's, daily, from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M.

The Sale of Tickets will close on THURSDAY, 27th September.

NO TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT THE DOORS.

S. LAFRENAIS.
Hon. Secretary.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

WANTED—A European to act as COAL CONDUCTOR, at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Applicants must be conversant with the native language and should apply in writing with references of character, &c., to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. Co.'s Fort Offices, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June 1900, at the rate of eight per cent per Annum, plus one per cent Bonus, and will be payable on and after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager,

Bombay, 24th September, 1900.

NOTICE.

MR. F. A. REDDIE and Mr. H. E. E. PROCTER, have been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our Firm as from 1st July, 1900,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTUMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

versus,

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE of Bombay Hindu residing at Palao Road. Dhobi Talao outside the Fort .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit, bearing date the Fourth day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palao Road in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivsanker the Fazandar thereof being Parbhoo Karmanand Sadashiv and formerly numbered 113 containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 47 feet in length bounded in front by the Public Main Road, on the left by the Gully belonging to the house offered for sale and next to the Gully the house of Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Govindji Liladhar, and on the right side of the house offered for sale is a Gully and next to the Gully is the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman and at the back of the house offered for sale is the house of the said Rukhmabai.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9 square yards and bounded on the East by the house of Andhiaroo Cawasji, on the West by the said Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Moti Raghunath, and on the South by the stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissariat walls, which said premises are registered in the Collector's rent roll under No. 570, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 43.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage; on the West by the Mahomedan burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Jagzonnathji Shankersheth Esq, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAKHARAM BHAJIBHAI late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased

HARAKHBAI widow and sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased, residing at, 3rd Parsiwada Lane Khetwadi, outside the Fort. Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of September, 1900.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJEE
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE STANDARD. THE FUNDS have increased

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

FIFTY PERCENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and orwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

John Robertson & Co., Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of

TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.

Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Speciality.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

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Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

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NATIVE STATES.

THE RULERS of NATIVE STATES wishing to renew the Boots and Equipment of their Military, Police and other Forces before the visit of H E the Viceroy should write at once. Large stocks of Ammunition Boots always available. Address THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive Tenders up to 1 o'clock (gun fire) on TUESDAY, the sixth day of November, 1900, for the right to enter into an agreement for a building lease for a term of 99 years, at fixed rates of rent of the TRIANGULAR PLOT of VACANT LAND South of the Crawford Market, Esplanade, Bombay, and lying between Hornby Road on the West and Paltan Road on the East and bounded on the North by proposed new Road 60 feet wide, on the South side of the market. The area measures about 7,635 square yards.

The particulars as to the rates of rent fixed by the Board for this Plot and the conditions on which such Tenders are to be made can be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Board.

The Tender must state the amount of premium the Tenderer is prepared to pay for the right to enter into the agreement for a lease, also the minimum cost of the buildings to be erected and the purposes for which such buildings are intended.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay 15th September 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Sections 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay Invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12 1-2 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1900. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on Wednesday, 26th September 1900, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue "prior" to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th September 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1900.

I require the amount in.....
Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

Address).....

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
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(Over Crawford and Co.)
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 11-53m., Low water, 5-38m., 5-42a.
Rovers Football Tournament.
Final Match *re* Lord Harris Cricket Shield: Elphinstone High School *vs.* New High School.
Music at the Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting).

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 p.m.

THE J. J. NURSING FUND.—The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the sum of Re. 30 towards the Nursing Fund from Messrs. W. B. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Silesia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-day.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN THE FORT.—Valabhdas Runchordas, partner in the firm of Chunilal and Hoosein, in Meadow Street, Fort, has reported to the police that some time between Friday night and Saturday morning, currency notes, sovereigns and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,400 were stolen from a safe in the firm. The matter is being investigated by the detective department.

IMPORTING GANJA.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Raghu Maruti, a Ghati, was charged with illicit importation of twenty tolas of ganja. The accused arrived in Bombay from Poona on Sunday morning. His luggage was examined by an abkari peon when the drug was discovered. He was fined Rs. 15.

LECTURE AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJI HALL.—Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Accacio Da Gama, Honorary Physician to the King of Portugal, delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society at the Framjee Cowasji Hall. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarker presided. The lecturer explained the working of the instrument and the manner in which it detected defects of the organ of sight.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Au Secours	Vandervell
Overture	The Exiles	Gassmar
Fantasia	Recollections of Wales	Kappey
Spanish Waltz	Torero	Translateur
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs	Adlam
Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF DRINK.—An inquiry was held, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Hoosein Oomer, a labourer, aged about 50 years. The deceased was addicted to drink. On Monday night, he was staggering along Arthur Road, under the influence of liquor, when he fell on his face, injuring his forehead. The deceased continued to attend to his work until Friday last, when he complained of lock-jaw and stiffness in his neck. Next day he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his condition grew worse and he died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following the injury he had accidentally received.

FATAL FALL INTO A DRY DOCK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Kalika Ramkonnar, aged thirty-two years, a coolie in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Company at their Dry Dock at Mazagon. On Saturday night, the deceased was on duty at Captain Pott's bungalow at the dock, when he was ordered to go and stop the labourers from working in the dry dock. He was going to carry out the order, when owing to darkness, he fell into the dock. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to concussion of the brain consequent on the fall into the dock. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

SERIES OF THEFTS.—Juan Reginald Dias, a Goanese, has been arrested by the police on nine charges of theft of property of the value of Rs. 966, belonging to Rustomji Framji and nine other Parsees, of Slater Road. It appears that early on Sunday morning, Dias entered the house of Rustomji and stole a watch and chain, but before he could clear out of the building, he was arrested by Rustomji's son, and made over to the police. On being searched a watch and chain belonging to another complainant was found on him. From subsequent enquiries it was ascertained that accused had stolen property belonging to seven other persons, all of whom reside in the same building. The police have succeeded in recovering property of the value of Rs. 533. The accused Dias was yesterday afternoon prosecuted by acting Superintendent Williamson, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on charges of theft. Mr. Williamson produced a record of three previous convictions against the accused, who admitted them. The magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for three years and six months.

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL C. CLUB *VS.* THE PARSI GYMKHANA.

A MATCH was played last Saturday between the above two teams on the Parsi Gymkhana ground, resulting in a win for the former team by three wickets and 84 runs. The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Dastur b Kaka	0
A Chothia b Balsara	23
J Pocha b Kaka	0
M Sanjana c and b Balsara	0
K Mody c and b Kaka	9
H Commissariatwala b Balsara	0
M Dadina b Balsara	0
S Bottlewala b Balsara	0
P Daver not out	5
K Seervai c and b Balsara	0
R Mody b-b-w b Kaka	0
Extras	15
Total	52

MUNICIPAL C. C.

D C Daruwala b Commissariatwala	39
P C Chinoy c and b Bottlewala	32
F Wadia b-b-w b Commissariatwala	12
Daderkar b Bottlewala	4
Guzdar b Bottlewala	3
Balsara c Sirvai	20
Daroowala not out	8
Kaka, Kirtikar, Jalker, Panthaki } to bat	
Extras	18
Total	136

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	2	24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	2	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	16	11	115
Total plague deaths to date	79,571	66,035	
Same date last year	11	8	89
Cholera	10	7	

IT is just forty-nine years since the Queen completed the purchase of Balmoral from the late Earl of Fife. The Duke, his son, has largely reduced his possessions, but they are still very considerable.

THE Earl of Dalhousie's famous Invermark shootings in Forfarshire are let this season to M. Acbille Fould, the rent being £3,500. There are 20,000 acres of heavily stocked deer forest and 10,000 acres of first-rate grouse moor. The lodge is a very good one, and surrounded by beautiful scenery.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

REVENGE UPON A SISTER-IN-LAW.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAJA RAGHA.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad at Nariad, who, in June last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to transportation for ten years.

It appears from the Session Judge's finding that, beside the accused, who was charged under section 302, another accused, Kuber Bapu was also charged under sections 201, 307, 326, and 506 of the Penal Code. The case for the prosecution was that, on the 17th October 1899, accused No. 2 came on a visit to the house of his uncle, accused No. 1, at Agarpara. After breakfast they left for their field towards noon, and on their way, while passing by the field of one Ada Gaba, they saw Ada and the deceased Andar in the field. No. 1, who had long suspected Ada of carrying on a criminal intimacy with the deceased Andar, who was the widow of his elder brother, was enraged beyond measure by the sight of the guilty couple being together in the field. He abused them both, and taking out a large knife, he murderously assaulted Andar by stabbing her in the throat and chest. Ada took to his heels in fright and sought setter at the hands of some labourers who were drawing water at a neighbouring well, while No. 2 closely pursued him with a bill hook. The labourers at the well interposed between them and silenced their altercation. Accused No. 1 rushed up with his knife dripping blood, and his sleeves blood-stained, muttering threats against Ada, who, however, made good his escape. One of the persons at the well caught hold of No. 1, snatched his knife from him, and handed it over to accused No. 2. Panic-stricken at the sight they had witnessed, the labourers hastily left their work and ran away leaving the two accused at the well. The latter proceeded to burn the corpse in a field alleged to belong to No. 1. They then absconded. No. 2 was arrested three days afterwards. No. 1 about two months later. The Sessions Judge said it was satisfactorily proved that Ada and the deceased were found in the field by the two accused, who forcibly entered the field by opening a gap in the hedge, that there was violent recrimination between No. 1 and the deceased, that Ada attempted to interpose between them, and that No. 2 pursued him as far as the well. One Fula Ratansing, who was plucking leaves on a rayan tree in the adjoining field, saw the two accused, Ada and the deceased in Ada's field, witnessed the altercation between No. 1 and the deceased, and the subsequent murderous assault on her. Dried blood was found on the ground in Ada's field, and a halter rope and a scythe belonging to the deceased lying at a little distance. It was urged on behalf of the defence that none of the labourers took any action whatever to run to the rescue of the deceased woman, whose screams they alleged they heard, or to apprehend her murderer when he presented himself before them, or to denounce him promptly to the authorities; and it was, therefore, argued that their story was devoid of probability. No motive, however, said the Sessions Judge, was alleged why eight independent witnesses should combine to swear away the life of a man absolutely unconnected with them. It was, he thought, more in consonance with the well ascertained character of the average villager, to attribute their inaction to panic, or a stolid apathy or even a perverted sense of humanity towards the criminal than to infer from it that their story was a perjured one. The Sessions Judge had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the story for the Crown was in the main a true one, and that No. 1 caused the death of the deceased. It was clear that the accused attempted to burn the corpse with a view to cause disappearance of the evidence of murder. They were caught in the act of extinguishing the pyre. The head constable, inspected the pyre the next morning, found the embers still burning, and took possession of bones which the civil surgeon deposed to have been human bones. No. 1 admitted to have absconded for two months, but explained his conduct by saying that he knew a false charge of murder had been brought against him, from which he wanted to save himself. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, this was hardly the conduct of an innocent man. He thought the accused No. 1 had grave and sudden provocation depriving him for the time being of the power of self-control. Accused No. 2 was acquitted and discharged. No. 1 was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for ten years.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding. The following directors' report was taken as read:—

Your directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June 1900 and which they request you to adopt. Your press and the ginning factories were being worked under combination this year. Owing to almost total failure of cotton crops in the Mahuva districts, your factories have not been able to show good results. The total number of bales pressed by the presses at Mahuva amounted to 5203 bales against 17,506 bales pressed last year and your Company's factory turned out 2257 bales against 7642 bales pressed last year. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the Company has made a profit of Rs. 1319-10-1 which together with the balance of last year makes up a total of Rs. 7218-8-9. Out of this amount your directors have carried Rs. 5000 to depreciation of engine and machinery account, leaving a balance of Rs. 2218-8-9 available for distribution. From this amount your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per whole share and Rs. 3 per quarter share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital, be paid to the shareholders, absorbing Rs. 4500. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 250 be set aside for distribution amongst the employers of the Company, and that the balance of Rs. 468-8-9 be carried over to next year's account. Your Company's buildings have been insured as under:—The press factory building Rs. 14,000, ginning factories buildings and machinery (engines and boilers excepted) Rs. 33,000. The engine, boiler and machinery of your press factory are not insured. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. Under article 110 of the articles of association one of your directors, Mr. Damodardas Jivraj retires from the Board but is eligible for re-election.

On the motion of the chairman the above report together with the audited accounts for the year ending the 30th June last, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share was declared. One of the directors, Mr. Damodardas Jivraj who retired by rotation, was re-elected. Mr. Kallanraj Shunker Prasad was reappointed auditor for the current year and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 75. The meeting unanimously sanctioned the payment of Rs. 250 to the Company's employes as a bonus. A vote of thanks was accorded to the secretaries, treasurer's, agents and directors for the satisfactory management of the Company's affairs during the year under report.

WHEN YOU SEE THE YELLOW

Prevention, says the proverb, is better than cure. So it is, and vastly easier. That is, when you *know how to prevent*. The town of London would not have been scourged by the plague if the people had known how to prevent it. But they did not, and so they were swept away like grass before the scythe.

And, besides, we must know what unusual events and appearances mean—what they are the signs of. Otherwise we are as helpless as babies in a burning house. Take a simple example.

In the early part of 1890 a woman, whose name I will give presently, noticed that her skin and the whites of her eyes were turning yellow. She understood, of course, that this signified ill-health; but the exact *cause* of it she probably did not understand. Few of us do.

Along with this ugly colour—hand in hand with it so to speak—came a low feeling and great anxiety and mental depression.

In a letter dated a few weeks ago, written at her home Cricksstone Cottage, near Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, Mrs. Arkwell says:—"What my complaint was I could not have told you. I had no appetite and felt a good deal of pain after the slender meals I took. In a short time I got to be so swollen around the waist that my clothes were too tight for me."

The latter symptom was dropsy, caused by the imperfect action of the kidneys; caused in its turn by the original complaint of the stomach and liver. But this fact also was a sealed book to the suffering woman—as it is to ninety-nine per cent. of the people.

"My breathing was short and hurried," continues Mrs. Arkwell, "and I had pain at the heart and the left side. Every morning I began the day tired and miserable from want of rest and sleep. At last I was so weak that I had to use sticks to get about.

"For *seven months* I was confined to my bed and thought I should never be well again. I was no better for doctors or medicines. After three years of this my husband heard people praising Mother Seigel's Syrup somewhere, and also read about it in the papers. He was so convinced it would help me he wanted to try it. To please him I did try it, and in a short time I had much less pain, and food began to agree with me.

"I kept on taking the Syrup, gradually improving, until I was well and strong as ever. All the people in the district know of my case, and you are welcome to tell everybody else."

But these signs—the yellow skin and eyes, etc. They indicate stomach and liver failure. The day you see them—*that* day take Mother Seigel's Syrup.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH SEPTEMBER 1900.

Amritsar.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Gingelly flourishing. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Ferozepore.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants want fine weather. Excessive rain eastern districts.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Cawnpore.—Looks like rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Heavy continuous rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Amraoti.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Showery. Sufficient rain facilin generally Cotton plants in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Julgaon.—Seasonable. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want more rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Weather clear.

Bhownagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants showing bolls. Rain much needed gen erally for rabi crops.

Sholapore.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	71 89	72 11	71 84	67 7
Monday, 24th "	0 11	0 27	0 14	0 4
Total	72 00	72 38	71 98	68 01
Total fall to 24th Sept., 1899	31 77	35 36	40 48	35 25
Total fall to 24th Sept. 1898	20 57	78 03	80 22	73 19

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	61	36
From 6 a.m. 23rd Sept. to 6 a.m. 24th Sept.	1	41
Total	62	77

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	82	70
Friday, 21st September	0	5
Total	82	75
Total up to 21st September, 1899	28	83

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	81	95
Friday, 21st Sept, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	2	38
Total	84	33
Total fall to 21st Sept., 1899	40	46

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	220	37
Saturday, 22nd September	1	51
Total	221	88

G. I. P. R. LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 14th September, 1900:—

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·854	E	3	83·2	71·9	89	..	19·00	+2·19
Sirsa	29·817	NNE	8	83·3	72·8	87	..	8·8	-3·48
Delhi	29·839	ESE	3	86·2	70·0	76	..	29·17	+3·39
Agra	29·758	SE	7	90·0	75·9	72	..	18·91	-6·79
Cawnpore	29·761	E	7	88·3	74·6	86	0·11	28·68	+1·52
Allahabad	29·725	ENE	20	84·4	75·3	86	0·2	26·87	-7·37
Jhansi	29·727	E	9	81·7	70·1	85	0·08	34·28	-1·30
Jacobabad	29·748	Calm	1	104·9	81·1	65	..	3·5	+0·77
Karachi	29·782	WNW	12	91·9	80·2	81	..	1·69	-4·39
Jeypore	29·790	NE	7	88·2	70·1	73	..	21·07	-4·14
Ajmere	29·782	NE	6	86·9	71·1	77	..	32·44	+3·82
Deesa	29·753	NE	7	91·4	70·9	68	0·08	26·56	+2·20
Ahmedabad	29·712	NE	11	85·2	78·6	69	..	15·44	-20·41
Bhuj	29·777	W	4	96·3	77·9	76	..	15·79	+2·44
Jamnagar	29·766	NW	13	92·5	79·2	79	..	21·91	..
Rajkot	29·781	WNW	8	92·4	75·8	80	0·25	39·37	+12·22
Bhownagar									
Para	29·712	N	9	94·6	76·8	72	..	30·12	+9·05
Veraval	29·761	WNW	9	85·5	77·3	89	..	34·51	+15·57
Neemuch	29·755	NE	10	85·0	72·9	90	0·06	36·71	+7·06
Indore	29·687	Calm	3	79·3	71·1	98	0·01	40·36	+2·81
Sangor	29·680	N	3	78·4	71·1	98	0·22	37·4	-5·51
Jubulpore	29·612	NE	7	80·9	72·6	97	0·39	48·86	-1·60
Hoshangabad	29·647	NE	5	87·7	71·7	87	0·06	42·01	-8·58
Khandwa	29·648	NW	12	84·7	73·6	93	0·33	36·05	+7·52
Raipur	29·633	SE	6	84·8	73·1	83	1·38	48·0	+5·09
Nagpur	29·585	Calm	4	85·3	71·1	95	1·49	45·23	+2·97
Amraoti	29·627	W	13	83·1	72·3	95	2·0	27·79	-1·91
Akola	29·643	W	9	86·0	73·7	93	0·10	39·31	+10·14
Surat	29·709	NW	6	94·2	77·6	83	0·33	34·07	-9·26
Malegaon	29·693	WNW	8	89·4	72·1	77	0·31	19·2	-8·96
Bombay	29·750	NW	16	85·4	76·4	91	0·51	68·51	+0·11
Poona	29·739	WSW	13	81·6	68·8	86	0·55	25·57	+5·01
Ahmednagar	29·715	NNW	7	82·8	68·9	82	2·05	18·31	+1·17
Aurangabad	29·633	WSW	13	84·3	70·2	83	0·6	18·93	..
Sholapur	29·734	SW	24	88·2	73·0	77	0·19	15·31	-7·43
Ratnagiri	29·777	WNW	8	84·9	77·9	89	0·76	93·16	-6·99
Belgaum	29·731	SSE	21	78·3	65·8	97	..	57·34	+2·33
Goa	29·713	W	8	84·0	75·4	93	0·12	92·22	+11·19
Karwar	29·8·9	W	3	84·2	74·0	88	0·79	133·67	+21·78
Mangalore	29·873	Calm	1	81·8	72·4	92	0·99	138·85	+38·17
Calicut	29·852	Calm	6	84·2	73·0	85	0·18	97·07	+13·61
Cochin	29·892	Calm	3	88·0	73·7	86	0·39	62·99	-8·10
Bangalore	29·836	SW	11	80·2	64·3	85	0·01	15·73	-1·21
Secunderabad	29·712	WSW	9	7 8·6	71·5	86	1·45	21·55	-3·49
Masulipatam	29·764	SSW	9	89·5	76·1	89	0·33	29·55	-2·26
Bellary	29·786	WSW	12	90·2	75·2	55	..	9·64	+0·59
Cuddapah	29·780	NW	6	94·0	77·9	63	..	14·12	-4·51
Madras	29·809	SW	9	96·0	79·5	68	..	10·10	-4·35
Coimbatore	29·864	SSW	4	87·4	68·6	82	..	6·70	+1·98
Trichinopoly	29·815	WSW	9	93·1	75·9	67	..	9·32	-0·71
Negapatam	29·835	W	9	85·7	77·9	71	..	13·47	+3·24
Colombo	29·901	SW	9	85·5	77·5	75	..	25·11	+3·55
Aden	29·808	SE	7	95·8	84·3	81	..	0·00	-0·42

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·13 (72·20); G. T. H.=0·27 (73·11); St. G. H.=0·16 (71·93); C. P.=0·51 (68·51).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam and Raipur, a brisk fall at Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Bhavnagar Para, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Nagpur, and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country, lying to the north of Latitude 18°, while south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

Owing to recent rains, the maximum temperature is from 4° to 12° in defect of normal in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Secunderabad. It is 5° in excess at Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Ahmednagar and Amraoti (2·05"); over an inch at Nagpur (1·49"), Secunderabad (1·45") and Raipur (1,38"); nearly an inch at Mangalore and Jabalpore; about three-quarters of an inch at Karwar and Ratnagiri; about half an inch at Khandwa, Bombay, Poona and Cochin; about a quarter of an inch at Musulipatam, Calicut, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Surat, Saugor and Rajkot; and very light showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Akola, Goa and Bangalore.

The depression, which had remained nearly stationary near Raipur for the last five or six days, has now advanced further westwards and is central over Nagpur. The rainfall accompanying it is moderate, but has now become more general. The weather is therefore favourable for more general rain in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and the Madras Presidency local scattered showers are to be expected.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Unity, 929 tons, Captain Z Hansen, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Adelina Patti 1,983 tons, Captain J Sinclair, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Wilson Line s s Clio, 1,777 tons, Captain G T Johnson, will sail to-day for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Rudelsburg, 1,589 tons, Captain G Meitzner, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg 16th August brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 4th proximo at 3, P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1900.

II.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRASFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 6th proximo, both days inclusove.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th September, 1900.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO
AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27 RUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

CHUBB PATENT SAFE
preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
July 20th, 1898.

Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd., 128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.

We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris

After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director,

Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to

EDALJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay Agent,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to :—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE. LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady this morning with 1s. 4 7-32d. quoted all round for ready and October Bills, this rate for the mail, the last in this month, is of very little importance as there are, practically, no ready Bills on the market.

For May there are more buyers of 3 months' sight Credits, at 1s. 4 3-16d. to-day than was the case last week, and though 15th April to 15th May might have been done at the same rate no buyer seemed inclined to accept all April.

Some Bank demand was given to the Bazaar in the morning at 1s. 4d., delivery 10th and 15th October, when Banks refused to go on.

The business put through during the day was very limited.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ,,	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs	1-70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 204 1-2
Hongkong ,,	,, 151
Japan ,,	,, 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96-1 for ready and the coming settlement, rates remaining unchanged during the day. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is down 51 lacs on the week.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market steady at previous quotations. Manekji Petit shares opened at Rs. 1,705 declined to 1,700, improving to Rs. 1,710 before the close.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,205
Indian Manufacturing S. and W. Co	,, 400
Mosarji Goculdas S. and W. Co.	1,500
New Great Eastern	110
Mofussil Pressing Co.	402 1-2
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation,	6,876
do New Issue	1,750

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	13,89,206
,, ,, ,, Branches	,,	4,11,690
Other ,, ...	,,	85,515
Government Securities ...	Inc.	1,37,477
Other authorised ,, ...	Dec.	29,058
Loans	Inc.	30,37,744
Bills discounted and purchased ...	,,	5,57,742
Balances with other Banks ...	Dec.	1,56,636
Cash	,,	50,93,359

FREIGHTS.—At the end of last week some 1,500 tons were booked for Hull at 20s. October shipment. For Trieste-Venice the rate for October-November has smartly advanced and 17s. is now demanded, with 20s. December to April.

COALS.—There is an enquiry for Deshargur at Rs. 16 for this year and Rs. 15-12 for next, but there are no sellers.

JARDINES.—A line for this month was done at Rs. 14-8 and another, January to June, at same rate.

WHEAT.—Rates have been fluctuating during the day owing to speculation and the market closes somewhat steadier at Rs. 4-7-9 for White Delhi, April-May.

SEEDS.—LINSEED—The market is unchanged at Rs. 10-10 to Rs. 10-12 with nothing doing.

CASTORSEED is a shade steadier at Rs. 40-8.

RAPESEED.—Market firm with rates unchanged at Rs. 7-11 to Rs. 7-12 for Brown Cawnpore.

POPPYSEED.—There is a fair enquiry at Rs. 8-8 in a firmer market.

COTTON.—Consequent on the advance in prices advised from Liverpool and America, coupled with the further disaster to the crops in Texas and a late Indian crop, the market opened firmer and prices advanced Rs. 3 a candy, the advance being maintained during the day. Mills taking in all about 1,000 bales, exporters being less in evidence with 500 bales. Good Broach at Rs. 225 and 200 bales. Fine Bengals at Rs 209.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	215
do. F. G. ready	209
do. do. Jan., 1901	202
Broach Fine, ready	235
do. Good, ready	225
do. do, March, 1901	242
Khandeish, ready	215

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U S Ports	152,000	201,000	1,95,000
,, Exports to U K	32,000	71,000	62,000
,, ,, to Continent	57,000	97,000	38,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	287,000	483,000	374,000
,, Exports to G. B. ,, ,,	63,000	128,000	103,000
,, to Continent ,, ,,	79000	153,000	71,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	223,000	543,000	351,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on 14th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all sorts	890,000	2,351,700	1,774,020
Do. ,, ,, of Surats	83,000	71,100	96,020
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	162,000	761,550	637,030
Do. in London	13,000	2,000	3,000
American Afloat	50,000	111,250	92,000
East Indian ,,	8,000	2,000	3,000
Total	233,000	876,800	735,030
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 21-32d.	3 11-16d.	3 5-16
Do. Good Brownugger	4 20-32d.	2 15-16d.	2 13-16d
Difference	2 9-32d.	24-32d.	16-32d

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

Berar	640 bales.
Compta and Dharwar	88 ,,
Westerns	69 ,,
Total	797 ,,

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

Wheat	9,515 cwts.
Linseed	284 ,,
Rapeseed	2,059 ,,
Gingellyseed	48 ,,
Poppyseed	361 ,,
Castorseed	1,726 ,,
Rice	14,744 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd September, as compared with the statement of 15th September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 15. Rs.	Sept. 22. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,10,460	43,21,254
Do. at Branches	29,97,392	23,86,902
Other Deposits	4,61,26,778	4,54,41,263
Bank Bills	9,271	9,136
Credits undrawn	17,98,552	18,91,624
Rs.	7,35,43,033	7,17,49,583
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,23,641	79,67,118
Other authorised Securities	27,12,255	26,93,197
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	66,16,393	63,73,917
Loans do. do. do.	177,61,055	207,95,789
Bills Discounted and purchased	82,66,000	88,23,742
Specie Stock	3,98,742	3,98,943
Stamps and Stationery	18,033	18,033
Balances with other Banks	4,13,074	2,56,378
Cash	295,17,810	244,19,451
Rs.	7,35,43,033	7,17,49,583

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 20-32.
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4 ex.
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	28 15-16

The Sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here yesterday morning.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, day before yesterday morning.

The Austrian Loyds s. s. Franz Ferdinand, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay, on the morning of the 23rd instant, and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday morning.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left Singapore, for Bombay, on the 23rd instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEY—September 19, at Calicut, the wife of J P Alley, No. V Survey Division, of a son.

ROBERTS—September 9, at Bareilly, the wife of Ladley B E Roberts, Deputy Supdt, Reformatory School, of a daughter.

WALKER—September 17, at Mysore Gold Mine, at Markuppam, the wife of G W Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DEW—TALBOT—September 15, at All Souls' Church, Srinagar, by the Rev W K Fumiuger, assisted by the Rev C E Tyndale-Biscoe, Captain Armine Brereton Dew, I S C, eldest son of Major F N Dew, to Esme Mary Dorothea, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Adelbert Talbot.

DEATH.

VINN—September 9, at Lahore, after a very short illness, Elsie, dearly loved wife of J Vinn, Punjab Police, and daughter of Mr and Mrs J H Broughton.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1900.

MAJOR-GENERAL TYLER, the Inspector-General of Artillery in India, makes a valuable contribution to the discussion of Our Armaments in his Report for 1899-1900, just published. In that blue-book, the writer of the *Times* article on the Army in India will find much to support his case; though, on the other hand, he will find much to refute it. The equipment of the Field Artillery is very satisfactory, it only needs the re-armament of the horse artillery and the improvements in the 15 pr. B. L. equipment, now in course of being introduced, to be complete—that is with spade attachment and a longer burning time fuze which will put the equipment of both horse and field artillery into a thoroughly satisfactory state. Yet the writer in the *Times* declared that the armament of both horse and field artillery is obsolete, the guns being the old ones which were first made in the early eighties, and the horse artillery being still armed with the old heavy 12-pounder, which the experience of a hundred camps-of-exercise has again and again proved to be far too heavy for use with horse artillery. The result is that the over-weighted horse artillery batteries in India are quite unable to keep pace with the cavalry, and are consequently, as horse artillery, little better than useless. The field batteries have the old 12-pounder converted to take 15-pounder ammunition, but neither they nor the horse batteries have been provided with the recoil-checking arrangement of Sir George Clarke, which has been adopted in all the batteries of the Home Army. Moreover, the number of horse and field batteries in India is much too small. It is to be regretted that the *Times*' alarmist article had not reached India before General Tyler's report was sent in to Government. He would then have been able to say something specifically on the subject of field artillery armament. Whatever was the case in former reports, there is in this no reference whatever to the efficiency or otherwise of the armament of this particular branch of the service. The guns of the Mountain Artillery he does not approve, but expresses the hope that a new gun for their use will be before long sent to India for trial Proposals for the supply of such a weapon were submitted to Government three years ago, but no design has yet been finally approved. This, as General Tyler says, is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, as the 2·5 inch R. M. L. guns are fast wearing out and it would be deplorable if the Government of India were forced to order more of these guns to keep the mountain artillery in an efficient state. Only one crumb of consolation is left to the Inspector-General, which is that experiments are now being made with a probability of success in the use of cordite cartridges with the old gun at present in use. Regarding remounts the Inspector-General is satisfied that the present system, prevailing in the Artillery, of providing them from depots instead of from the agency direct is by far the best for the batteries. Although those sent direct from the Calcutta agency were a good lot of horses, their condition as compared with those from the depots gave striking proof of the superiority of the depot system.

That portion of General Tyler's report which deals with coast defences and heavy batteries is not quite so complete as it might have been made. The Inspector-General does not hesitate to say that the present coast defence practice is not altogether satisfactory; but he avoids the question of armament, though doubtless that subject has been fully reported upon by the different command inspectors. That guns are of a comparatively ancient date is beyond question. And the necessity for modern weapons is accentuated by the defective practice recorded. That carried out in the Hooghly district was best, and much interest appears to General Tyler to have been taken in it. The Aden practice was fairly good, but that at Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon was not satisfactory. Brigadier-General Stopford, reporting on the practice in the Madras Command, regrets to say that it is little better than a fiasco, not that the officers are to blame, but the means at their disposal are inadequate. This was the more deplorable, he considers, because, for a sum which is trivial in comparison to the expense incurred in setting up the armament, want of efficiency might be replaced by really satisfactory results. To foul ranges, the want of fast moving targets with which to carry out the preliminary training of position finding and depressive range finding, specialists and layers, and of sufficient aiming rifles to enable thorough training in the group system to be carried out practically during the preliminary drill, the defective work is attributed. But ways and means are being discovered, whereby it may be remedied and that, pending re-armament, will be a point gained. Siege artillery practice with 5-inch B. L. guns and 6-inch howitzers is pronounced to have been very satisfactory and the scheme of practice sound and instructive. Fire discipline and drill were very good and the equipment proved sufficient, the complaint made against the use by the D. A. fuze with the 5 inch B. L. gun having been rectified by substituting for it the fuze percussion small No. 8. The heavy batteries and companies of garrison artillery at inland stations made good practice, though handicapped with obsolete equipment, but the Inspector-General hopes that this defect will soon be rectified. A vein of hopefulness runs through the whole report. General Tyler looks forward to improved armament though experience has taught him that the War Office is slow to move. We imagine that the impetus the War has given to military progress generally cannot fail to hasten the advent of much needed improvements in India as elsewhere in the empire. Australia has now joined in the demand for the latest ordnance and in the Victorian Legislative Council the other day a prominent member declaimed against the Ministry as lacking in courage in failing to secure modern guns for the field artillery and magazine rifles for the troops.

A large section of General Tyler's report is devoted to the lessons of the War in South Africa. Much, remarks that distinguished officer, has been written on the merits and demerits of the guns of the horse and field artillery, as compared with those of the Boers, but quoting from a letter by an experienced artillerist on the material in South Africa, he says that whether as regards "materiel" or personnel' our field artillery "is inferior to none anywhere, while I venture to add that in the present war it appears to have been handled in a way worthy of the reputation of the corps." Further he says that though the field guns we possess may be improved in certain details of breech mechanism as regards power, strength of carriage and mobility they leave little to be desired. General Tyler takes no little pride in the achievements of our gunners in South Africa, for many, if not most of them, received their training in India. And in this connection we may turn to the article in an Amsterdam contemporary, wherein a Hollander of the Free State artillery very favourably compares the artillery work of the Boer and the Briton. He can find no reason to speak lightly either of our guns or our men. But he thinks the Boer artillery more effective than the English, because the English soldier is much more of a "fighting man" than the Boer. The latter runs no more risk than he is obliged to. To hold one's ground under artillery fire he thinks very fine, but he doesn't do it himself, except in trenches or behind ridges—seldom, very seldom, in the open. As soon as the enemy's artillery begins to produce a definite effect, the Boer "stands not upon the order of his going." The English field artillery, the Dutch officer maintains, "throughout the war had to do work for which it was entirely unsuited. The best field artillery is of very little use against good schantzes and trenches. The responsibility for the ineffectiveness of the English artillery on this ground, however, lies more with the Government at Home than with the artillery in the field." General Tyler refrains from expressing an opinion on this point. But the deductions he draws from the reports which have reached him are that several material modifications are required in the drill book, that artillery men must rely on other branches of the service to scout for them, and that the howitzer is not a weapon to which to pin one's faith when fighting against an enemy hidden in a trench, eighteen inches wide. He thoroughly believes in shrapnel, and will not join in blaming the authorities for withdrawing common shells. The artillery tactics of the Boers, however, were not instructive, for they confined themselves to defensive warfare almost entirely, and their field artillery was very defective.

THE work of harnessing the Falls of the Cauvery is already begun and thus the progressive State of Mysore has followed the lead at Gokak in tapping the great natural sources of power in this country that have been for ages running to waste. The enterprise is probably the most notable in India since the introduction of railways, and it is not difficult to imagine that it may have a most important effect upon the industrial development of the country. The electric power which will be generated by the Falls will be used for lighting and motor purposes. In the latter respect it will be applied to driving the machinery on the Kolar Gold Fields and arrangements are already in progress for the distribution of the power from a central station in the mining district to the various mines. The Mysore Government have entered into an agreement with the Government of India for the supply of water in the Cauvery, tenders for the execution of the works have been accepted and the collection of materials and excavation of channels begun. It is a condition of the contract with the American firm who will erect the plant, that the whole should be fitted up and running in less than twenty months from the 15th July last when the tenders were accepted. The Falls, where the generating station will be erected, are at Sivasumadaram Island, fifty miles below Seringapatam. Kolar, where the power is to be applied, is distant ninety-three miles across country. Interesting details of the scheme are given by a scientific paper. The discharge of water required to generate sufficient power at the Falls to transmit and deliver 4,000 H. P. at the Gold Fields is 181 cubic feet per second. That quantity, it has been found, is easily available throughout even the very dryest seasons. The extent of horse-power generated at the Falls station will be 5,970, an allowance of 33 per cent. for loss during transit being thus provided for. To divert the dry weather flow of the river into its western branch a low dam will be erected; another low dam or anicut will be built across the western branch, to serve as a barrier during the dry season only. Two channels will each take off from the left flank of the anicut sufficient to carry 220 cubic feet of water per second. As the enlargement of the works will most probably be necessary shortly after completion, it has been considered advisable to cut two channels at once. The channels will be three and a third miles long terminating at a high bluff overlooking the river. The water will be carried under pressure from the tail of the channel in three steel pipes, 36 inches in diameter, to the generating station, on the edge of the river six feet above highest flood level and 410 feet below the tail of the channel. The necessary water can be carried by two pipes, but a third is to be laid to avoid risks of accident. The pipes will be fitted with air, vacuum and relief valves for satisfactory working. The electric generating plant will consist of six complete units of 1,000 H. P. each, each unit comprising a water wheel and generator on a horizontal shaft. The generators will work at 2,200 volts. Transformers will be used to raise and lower the voltage. The transmission line will be in duplicate, and to reduce the loss of current on the line to a minimum, change over stations will be provided at intervals of thirty miles. The generating plant and transmission lines will be supplied and erected by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, U. S. A., whose contract price amounts to £140,941. The turbines which are to be modified Pelton wheels will be supplied by Messrs. Escher Wyss and Co., of Zurich. The water wheels have each to deliver to the corresponding generator shaft under normal conditions 1,015 brake horse-power and a maximum of 1,260 brake horse-power. The water wheels for driving the exciters have each to deliver under normal conditions 110 brake horse-power. No time was lost in setting about the work after it was once found to be feasible and the execution of the project is a matter on which the enterprising Government of Mysore and its advisers, Major de Lotbiniere, R. E., and Colonel Robertson are entitled to the heartiest congratulations.

THE crisis in the cotton trade is continuing to develop, and on Saturday the price of spot cotton in Liverpool was 7d., and for delivery next July 5·11d. per lb. The former rate has not, we believe, been reached for nearly twenty years, and for delivery the price has not exceeded 5d. for many years. The crisis is brought about mainly through there being an insufficiency of cotton to be delivered in September for speculative sales. The increase of price of the raw material has naturally advanced the cost of production with no corresponding advance in the market value of the manufactured article; hence the consideration among English spinners of the idea of closing down their mills. Yesterday Messrs. Tata and Co.'s agent at Liverpool cabled that in his opinion the spinners would not work short-time owing to the exigencies of existing contracts. These having been completed it is possible some of the Lancashire manufacturers may lessen their output, or even close for a time, if the price of cotton does not fall, and it is not likely to go below 5d. this year. The crisis in England is bound to react on the price of cotton in Bombay, and local rates are likely to rule high in consequence. If China were to respond to the rise in raw cotton and pay a correspondingly high rates for yarn, the outlook would not be so gloomy for mill-owners. The China market is, however, unusually depressed, in addition to which there are no less then 200,000 bales of yarn stocked at Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe, while there are 70,000 bales in Bombay ready for shipment. Until these stocks have been worked off it is useless to hope for any spurt in the China market. China is full of unrest, and after peace is restored, it will take some time before any appreciable rally in the rates can occur. Without this rise in rates it is impossible for the Bombay mills to make a profit. There are about thirty mills which have closed, and in many others the hours of labour, and therefore the production, have been curtailed. The cotton crop in India will be a bumper one this season, and if the Liverpool market were in a normal condition local manufacturers would be enabled to purchase at low rates. As it is, the home market is excited and European firms are making eager purchases, so that there is no immediate prospect of Bombay mill-owners finding any relief from the severity of the crisis through which they are passing.

ONLY three measures of first class importance are now in process of being passed through the Viceroy's Legislative Council. They are the Punjab Land Alienation Bill, the Assam Labour Bill, and the Mines Regulation Bill. The replies of the bodies consulted on the subject of the Punjab Land Alienation Bill have all been submitted, and the final meeting of the Select Committee on the measure takes place this week. The Select Committee's report will be presented at the meeting of Council to be held on 5th October, the debate taking place on 19th October. The Assam Emigration Bill and the Indian Mines Regulation Bill are the legacy of the last Calcutta Session. They are likely to be proceeded with during the ensuing cold weather. Other measures also held over from last year are the Press Messages Bill and the Cantonments House Accommodation Bill. It is not certain, however, that either of these measures will be further proceeded with.

THE foundation for the sensational reports, which have been published, of disturbances in Shiraz, Teheran and other places in Persia, since the departure of the Shah for Europe, is exceedingly slender. In Shiraz, it seems, an attempt has been made by the local merchants to boycott the customs, which are farmed by a Belgian firm, but the dispute has been entirely of a fiscal nature, and has been settled, the merchants having given way. In Teheran a local riot, on a small scale, has occurred, but the last report states that everything is now quiet, and the disturbance, such as it was, appears to have been altogether trifling. Beyond these difficulties nothing of an unusual nature has occurred.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 4 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

WE regret to hear of the death at Home, a few days ago, of Mrs. Peterson, widow of the late Dr. Peterson, of Bombay. Her demise was not unexpected as she had been suffering for some months past. Mrs. Peterson's many friends in India will hear with genuine sorrow the tidings of her death.

THE special Commission on horse-breeding assembles about the 20th October.

CAPTAIN MACGEORGE has joined the Military Department Simla as unpaid "attache" till the office moves to Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BLOOD, officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, vice Colonel Maunsell, retiring on the 24th instant.

IT appears from the account of a correspondent in Azimganj that the people there are suffering greatly from the effects of the cyclonic disturbances.

THE number of cholera cases in Srinagar up to the 18th instant was 377, and in the districts 698. The total deaths on the 17th were 38 and 33 respectively.

THE committee on the shooting pass regulations, which has been sitting at Simla, has concluded its work, and its report will be duly presented to Government.

THE retention of the Punjabi Cookie Corps in China, to be employed as orderlies, or drilled and armed for station duty at treaty ports, has been suggested.

ON return from furlough the services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Neil Campbell are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

THE appointment to the infantry branch of the Indian army reserve of officers of Lieutenant B. C. Scott, Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers, is about to be gazetted.

MAJOR E. R. W. C. CARROLL, I.M.S., on return from furlough, is posted to Dhubri and to hold charge of the Goalpara district, and Major Hare, I.M.S., on return from furlough, is posted to Gauhati.

CAPTAIN PERKINS, of the Indian Military Accounts, will finally audit all the details of the Indian Accounts in South Africa, and while employed in these will enjoy the powers of Controller.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WINGATE has been permitted to remain Special Commissioner on the Committee to enquire into the question of compensation for dearness of provisions until the 23rd October.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st September, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 230,824 maunds and Rs. 36,880 in the earnings.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. U. W. MACNAMARA, on return from furlough, is posted to hold Tezpur, to hold charge of the Darrang district, and Captain A. Leventon, I.M.S., is to take charge of the Sibsagar district.

THE Secretary of State has been informed that orders will be issued for the early despatch of some of the 100 additional non-commissioned officers asked for by the War Office, on the understanding that they will be replaced by 100 gunners.

THE report of Mr. Carrie, Engineer-in-Chief of the Hardwar-Dehra Railway, of the proposed mountain railway, from Dehra to Mussoorie, which he has surveyed, has been forwarded to the Government of India by the local Government for orders.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 11th August amounts to Rs. 3,741, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,100. Total earnings from 1st July to 11 August, are Rs. 28,140, showing an increase of Rs. 6,341.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 11th August, amounts to Rs. 8,240, being an Increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,038. Total earnings from 1st July to 11th August are Rs. 59,294, showing an increase of Rs. 42,132.

A SMALL outbreak of cholera among the workmen on the Simla-Kalka Railway at a spot on the cart road some nine miles from Kalka has been successfully met by the prompt measures taken under the direction of Mr. Hanington, Chief Engineer to the Railway. There were altogether 12 cases, with 5 deaths.

THE Jubeda has burst her 'tween decks. The flood tide having risen to three feet over her quarter deck, caused the captain and engineers to abandon the vessel and oin the crew on the Calcutta Port Commissioners' survey boat Tigris. Bad weather has prevented the unloading of the vessel. She will have to be broken up.

COLONEL QUERIPEL, head of the Civil Veterinary Department, leaves Simla for Quetta on the 22nd, where he attends the horse fair, and will enquire into the results of the horse trade through the Seistan route. He then inspects the Bahawalpur stud and visits Babugurh depot, returning to Simla on the 5th October.

DURING the week ending the 1st instant there were 1,207 fresh cases of cholera in the Punjab or 481 less than in the preceding week. The total number of cases up to the end of August since the commencement of the present outbreak has been 40,852, with 21,070 deaths. The districts that have suffered most are Hissar, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal, Ferzepore and Lahore.

THE Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, has intimated to the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that he will be in a position to hand him the preliminary summary of his final forecast of the jute crop. Copies of the statement will be posted on the boards in the Royal Exchange immediately on receipt, and also on a board at the south door of the building.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday it was decided to forward a complaint by a house-owner on the subject of improvements under the Epidemic Diseases Act to the Government. There was a heated debate on the subject. The Corporation also approved arrangements recommended by the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the drainage work of the city, consequent of the death of Mr. J. W. Smith, sanctioned a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem to the Deputy Executive Drainage Engineer, and agreed to the appointment of a second temporary Engineer for Drainage for three years, at a salary of not more than Rs. 700 per mensem.

As a further instance of the extraordinary fluctuations of which the rolls of famine employes are capable, writes the "Pioneer," we are told of the case of a large famine work in Gujerat, the expenditure upon which has been a cause of some trouble to the local authorities. On all famine works a return of the number of workers is daily posted to the district headquarters. One day not very long since the sub-divisional officer in charge was startled to find that the number had suddenly mounted up to 41,000. By way of putting out a feeler this officer by return post advised the famine official that he was sending down a dozen checkers who would make a simultaneous muster of all the coolies. The next post brought a return showing an equally sudden subsidence to 20,000. The truth of the story may easily to tested by a reference to the daily returns from each famine work in the district named.

THE Kashmir Cart Road between Dulai and Garhi has been again badly damaged. On the morning of the 13th instant between 2 and 4 a.m., very heavy rain was experienced in this neighbourhood, and within the two hours three large bridges were entirely washed away, leaving great yawning gaps. Four other bridges are also in a very dangerous condition. Fortunately, travellers have not been very greatly inconvenienced as three spare tongas were available between the breaks, so that the transfer of baggage caused little delay; but as there is a rush out of the Happy Valley just now on account of the cholera scare, there is likely to be some inconvenience for want of more tongas. The engineers in charge are arranging for temporary bridges which they expect to complete within three weeks. Until this date numbers of carts and ekkas will be necessarily delayed. An accident occured at one of the bridges where some cartmen had put up for the night. The bridge having gone the cart stand also gave way and fell into the torrent below, which quickly carried off all vestige of the carts and their unfortunate drivers. The bullocks being loose escaped.

THE "Pioneer" says :—We hear on the best authority from Bangalore that the telegram of the 11th instant with rather an alarming account of the turbulence of the Moplah sepoys contains much exaggeration. The bazaar brawling referred to seems to have been on a very small scale and confined to petty rows between the sepoys of the 17th and some of the lower classes of Mahomedan shopkeepers. The Moplahs, it must be remembered, are ignorant of any language but Malayalam, and therefore cannot understand or make themselves understood by the bazaar folk of Bangalore, and a small difference of opinion is apt to lead to an exchange of blows when there is no means of exchanging ideas. The Moplahs of the 25th M. I. have given no trouble whatever and no one has thought of their removal from Bangalore to another station. The Government of India has in fact just sanctioned the drafting of 100 sepoys of the 17th and 25th M. I. to other regiments, so as to allow of the more rapid recruitment of Moplahs. Evidently therefore the notion that they will make unmanageable soldiers is not entertained by those in authority.

THE latest Famine figures are for the week ending the 15th instant and they are satisfactory enough in a way as they show a decrease of nearly 358,000 persons on the lists; but there are still over 1,118,000 on works and more than double that number being gratuitously relieved. If, however, the Central Provinces are eliminated, the latter total falls to something over one million, and these of again about 523,000 poetain to Bombay. In the Native States where famine has been very severe the figures have dwindled with great rapidity. There are only 328,400 on works and 261,000 on gratuitous relief: Hyderabad accounts for 231,000 out of this total of 589,000. Taken altogether the returns do not furnish much matter for comment just now; but it will be disappointing if the decrease in numbers a fortnight hence is not proceeding at a more rapid rate than 358,000 a week. Considering the splendid rain that has fallen and the demand there must now be for field labour it is remarkable that over one million people should still be on State works. In Bombay alone there are 550,000 and some big reduction in these figures should take place soon. As regards gratuitous relief we must expect this to continue until the end of October at least.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

America in replying to China accepts Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as plenipotentiaries, and authorises Mr. Conger to enter into relations with them.

America is sending several more war-ships to China.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Chinese, at Peking, declare that the Emperor and Empress will never return to the Palace, which has been desecrated by barbarians.

A telegram to the "Standard" from Shanghai states that Prince Tuan has been appointed president of the Grand Council, Tungfuhsiang Generalissimo, Chaung (Deputy Chief of the Boxers) Grand Councillor, and Cheng, who is a prominent anti-foreigner, Taotai of Shanghai.

The British and French Consuls at Shanghai have protested against the appointment of Cheng as Taotai.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent says that Yunglu is returning to assist in the negotiations in spite of the refusal of the Foreign Ministers.

SMART WORK BY THE BENGAL CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

General Gaselee wires as follows from Peking on the 19th instant :—

A joint Anglo-American expedition of fifteen hundred men with four guns, about half British, proceeded to Liakochao on the 16th, and thence by night march got in rear of the Boxers' head-quarters at Palachu, the well-known eight temples, twelve miles west of Peking. The Boxers were completely surprised and lost about fifty men. Our casualties were nil. In the evening a squadron of the 1st Bengal Lancers and Sappers went on to Sankaiten and destroyed the new Arsenal there; no opposition being offered.

On the 18th instant the Americans and the bulk of the British troops returned to quarters. Two hundred men remain at Palachu with Sir Claude Macdonald for a few days.

At General Gaselee's request two additional sections of British Field Hospitals are being despatched to China.

Family allotment system has been sanctioned for family remittances from followers employed in the China Force to save delay of money order.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

SIR J. WOODBURN AND THE "GWALIOR."

His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior had made elaborate arrangements on Saturday for the reception of Sir John Woodburn, who came down especially from Darjeeling to inspect the hospital ship "Gwalior." A guard of honour was drawn up at the docks, while a guard of honour of His Highness Imperial Service Lancers was formed on board alongside the cabin of the Maharaja. A fairly large party assembled, though drizzling rain marred the demonstration somewhat. The Lieutenant-Governor did not arrive at the time expected, with the result that the "Gwalior" was unable to get away from the docks yesterday. She will leave this morning. His Honour, accompanied by Colonel Hendley, I. M. S., and Captain Allanson, A. D. C., was received by the Maharaja, Colonel Pears, General Leach and the District Staff. His Honour, accompanied by the Maharaja, went on board the Gwalior and Sir J. Woodburn and the Maharaja's guests then sat down to lunch, after which His Honour rising said :—

"Your Highness.—Will you permit me on behalf of your guests and myself, and I know I may say on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, to wish God-speed to the good ship 'Gwalior' on her noble errand of mercy and good-will. We have seen for ourselves to-day, thanks to Your Highness's kindness, the creation which your munificence has made and the perfection of the equipment of the hospitalship. We have seen that everything science and experience can suggest has been provided for the convenience and comfort of the wounded and sick whom she may entertain. I asked my friend Colonel Hendley just now what he thought of the ship, and he said the highest compliment he should pay to her equipment was that he wished he could go in her himself. Your Highness is about to travel to China in her yourself, and you will have the profound satisfaction of yourself reaping the greatest blessings of those whose sufferings you have relieved. I would like to say one word about yourself. What you have done is a work of the most splendid generosity. (Loud applause). You have spared nothing to conduce to the perfection of the purpose on which the ship is sent forth. I went round the ship full of many thoughts. The first was that of your princely munificence but the thought which ran upper most in my mind was the character of the gift, the sympathy for suffering and humanity which gave to the gift its shape. We have known Your Highness as a born ruler and a born soldier. We now know you to be what some one has said to be still greater a man who loves and feels for his fellowmen. I wish to end as I began by saying God-speed to the good ship "Gwalior." I did not know till I came here that Your Highness was proceeding to China on the ship. I know you will bring back honour and renown, you will bring back more—blessings and gratitude from the soldiers whose sufferings you have relieved. God-speed to the "Gwalior," and health and happiness to the Maharaja Scindia of "Gwalior." (Loud applause).

His Highness the Maharaja responded briefly. He said : "In November last when the Viceroy was at Gwalior I took the opportunity of expressing my hearty desire to go to the front in any capacity whenever and wherever the occasion might arise to fight against HerMajesty's enemies, and I am very glad that my request has now been granted, and that I may venture to call myself a soldier of the Queen. (Loud cheers.) For this I tender my sincere thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy, though I cannot help regretting that my Imperial Service Lancers are not to have the honour of showing their loyalty along with other Indian troops. However, I hope if more troops are required mine will be among those selected for service."

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT NANKIN.

The hired Transport Nankin (belonging to the P. and O. Company) Captain C. J. Benton, which sailed from Bombay on the 21st July for China with No. 3 cooly corps, and a section of Native Field Hospital, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Taku, via Singapore. During the voyage from Singapore, she experienced moderate mousoon with strong adverse currents all the way with passing rain squalls, and barometer reading normal.

The "Indian Daily News" Map of China is the best yet available.

It has been arranged by the authorities to despatch the "A" and "B" Sections of No. 16 British Field Hospital, which have been mobilised in Bombay, in the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Chusan, which sails to-day, with the China and Australian mails. The strength of the "A" and "B" Sections, British Field Hospital, is as follows :—2 officers, 4 assistant surgeons, 7 British non-commissioned officers, two men, Commissariat Transport Department ; 134 followers, 4 private followers, 2 chargers and 6 mules. The names of the officers are :—Major H. S. McGill and Captain J. E. Brogden, R.A.M.C., Assistant Surgeons S. Pais, A. B. Gardiner, J. E. Hewins and C. H. Alderton, I.S.M.D.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

OCCUPATION OF KOMATI POORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Boers are abandoning their positions on the frontier and entering Portuguese territory.

Five hundred more of them have arrived at Lourenzo Marques, the majority being foreigners and the Irish Brigade.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a despatch from Lourenzo Marques stating that 1,500 Boers, including fourteen leading officers, have arrived there, and are held prisoners by the Portuguese.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch, from Lourenzo Marques, says that the British have occupied Komatipoort.

THE COMING ELECTION.

MR. GOSCHEN WILL NOT SEEK RE-ELECTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Goschen has notified that he will not seek re-election.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO.

A manifesto has been issued by Lord Salisbury, in which he says he trusts that the electors will arm the Government with a strong majority to effect a settlement in Africa.

It will, he says, be the urgent duty of Parliament to remove the defects of the present military system.

Regarding China, his Lordship says, it would be difficult to overrate the complexity of the task of restoring security and tranquillity.

LETTER FROM LORD ROSEBERY.

A letter has appeared from Lord Rosebery in which he strongly criticises the Government for neglecting social reforms and lacking military foresight and preparation resulting in humiliation unparalleled since the American war.

RUSSIAN SCHEMES IN PERSIA.

A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Copenhagen says it is stated that Russia has lent Persia one million sterling to fortify the ports of Southern Persia.

THE ASHANTI WAR.

A "Morning Post" telegram from Kumasi states that two columns have left there and are going northwards under secret orders.

Further fighting has occurred.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 a.m., to-day, and the steamer Oceana for Colombo and Australia, at 5 a.m., to-day.

SUBSTITUTION OF INDIAN COAL FOR ENGLISH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

In view of the high rates ruling for coal in England the Government of India has been making enquiries regarding the possibility of utilizing the Indian article this year for home and local trooping consumption ; and also for replenishing the supply at Muscat by purchases from the Bombay cotton mills.

FODDER FOR THE CHINA FORCE.

The Grass and Cattle Farm at Jhansi has been informed in reply to the offer they made of supplying fodder for the China Force that the Secretary of State for India has now arranged for the supply, which is expected to meet the requirements of the Force until April next. The Government of India add that the climatic conditions in Northern China have necessitated arrangement being made for delivery in that country before the end of October of sufficient supplies to last the whole winter. It was impossible, therefore, to wait to utilize supplies from this year's grass crop in India.

HORSE AND PONY SIRES.

Of the fifty horse and pony sires to be purchased in 1901-2 by the Civil Veterinary Department for the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies eight thoroughbred sires are to be imported by Messrs. Kercrouse and Madden, besides six to be purchased in India at an average price of Rs. 3,500.

RE-ORGANISATION OF BRITISH CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

Orders are likely to issue before long on the subject of the proposals now before the Government of India for the re-organisation of British Cavalry Regiments in India into four squadrons in the place of the present three with one reserve.

HOLIDAYS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

In continuation of the Government of India general orders issued last May with effect to Sundays and and other Christian holidays being observed in all Government establishments and offices, irrespective of whether or no employes therein be Christian, supplementary rules are now laid down to regulate the grant of holidays in offices under the Military and Marine Departments. As regards gazetted holidays, including Sundays, it is ruled that while it is permissible to require attendance in cases of urgency, and when this is done, extra holidays should usually be given as compensation afterwards. Such extra holidays may be accumulated provided they be taken in the year in which they are earned. Gazetted holidays may only be stopped as punishment for idleness or inattention to duty in which case also exception is to be made in case of days deemed specially sacred to the religion of the employe concerned. Non-gazetted holidays will only be granted when the state of work admits of it. Exception, however, is to be made as far as possible in favour of Hindus on those days of the Durga Pujas in Bengal which are not gazetted holidays. But no compensation is to be given on account of such holidays not being granted. A general rule is also laid down that while Government servants may properly expect to enjoy gazetted holidays they have no legal right to them.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Bell, Commandant, 16th Bombay Infantry is granted one year's leave home.

Captain Jackson, D.A.A.G., Bombay Command Head-quarters, has rejoined, Major Bowes reverting in the same capacity to Nagpore.

THE POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The Poona Open Polo Tournament commenced and ended to-day, only two teams having entered. Before the game started it was drizzling and kept up for some time. The play was between the 20th Hussars and the 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent. The former won easily by 7 goals and 4 subsidiaries to 2 goals and 1 subsidiary. The 20th Hussars was composed of Captain Goring (back), Captain Bayley 3, Mr. Dunbar 2, and Mr. Gibbs 1. The Hyderabad Contingent—Captain Orr, (back), Mr. Fagan 3, Jamedar Hydistali 2, and Major Jones 1. Umpires, Captain the Hon'ble Greville and Mr. Grayson.

First Chukker.—After crossing sticks the Hussars got possession of the ball and carried into the Lancers' territory and Captain Orr, with a good back-hander, drove it. The Hussars getting it carried the ball well in and Gibbs scored the first goal. On resuming Gibbs once more asserted, but was able to go only a short way. An attempt was made by the Lancers to carry the play back, but the ball falling to Dunbar he carried it along, but the stroke went a little wide. Afterwards a good skirmishing happened, Jones sweeping the ball and Orr later on carrying it well in, nothing daunted. (Score : Hussars, one goal to Lancers, nil.) Time, 5 mins. and 5 secs.

Second Chukker.—The play opened with a skirmish in front of the pavilion, the Hussars rushing the ball up and Dunbar with a long shot scored a subsidiary. Play afterwards was confined to the eastern side, Gibbs carrying the ball assisted by Dunbar. The ball was dropped within a few yards of the goal and Goring came up and passed it between the flags. Goring was again to the fore on re-starting and carried the ball well into the Lancers' country, where he was deprived of it by Fagan. Jones took it, and nothing happened. The attack was pressed home and Dunbar just failed to secure a goal but scored a subsidiary. Goring knocked another when the bell rang. (Score : Hussars, 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries to Lancers, nil.) Time, 5 mins. and 15 secs.

Third Chukker.—Just at starting, the Lancers scored a subsidiary. A foul was given against the Hussars, the ball restarted from their goal Goring again took possession of it and drove the ball straight and scored a goal with loud applause. The Lancers next showed up well and Jones made a splendid run, carrying the ball well into the opponent's territory, but went out. (Score : Hussars, 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries to Lancers, 1 subsidiary.) Time, 6 mins. and 56 secs.

Fourth Chukker.—The Lancers making a desperate attempt, and Fagan carrying the ball onward Hydiatali had the way open but failed to score. The Hussars soon deprived him of his chance, but the ball went wide. Some centre play was witnessed and Major Jones with a long shot got possesion of the ball and scored the first goal amidst applause. The bell rang. (Score : Hussars, 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries to Lancers, 1 goal and 1 subsidary.) Time, 5 mins. and 9 secs.

Fifth Chukker.—As a result of the scrimmage in front of the Lancers' goal the ball went out. Play being resumed it was got down the field by Jones and afterwards by Fagan, but did not get beyond the centre. Dunbar then scored a subsidiary. Another subsidiary followed in a few seconds. The game proceeded slowly and Dunbar with a well judged long drive shot the ball between the flags. (Score : Hussars, 4 goals and 4 subsidiaries to Lancers, 1 goal and 1 subsidiary.) Time, 6 mins. and 4 secs.

Sixth Chukker.—Jones got away rapidly, the ball being returned by Goring and the race down the course resulted in Fagan carrying down the ball. Dunbar next got possession and hit a strai ght shot but it went wide. Jones after this got away in fine style but failed ; and on the ball being returned Dunbar scored a goal. (Score : 5 goals and 4 subsidiaries to Lancers' 1 goal and 1 subsidiary.) Time, 4 mins. and 49 secs.

Seventh Chukker.—The Hussars scored one more goal.

Eighth Chukker.—In the last chukker, which was of one minute's duration, the Hussars scored another goal, and thus won the match by 7 goals and 4 subsidiaries to Lancers' 2 goals and 1 subsidiary.

At the conclusion Mrs. Burnett handed the cup to the captain of the winners and congratulated the team on the success they had achieved.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

In the Durand Tournament to-day the Yorkshires beat the South Staffords by two goals to one after a good game. The weather was fine and the ground firm. The Staffords pressed often but the Yorkshires' defence was superior.

CANTONMENT CHOLERA RETURNS.

No corps in the Bombay Command is represented in the Cantonment cholera returns of the past two days.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE AT KALYAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALYAN, SEPT. 24.

A shocking outrage resulting in the death of a young Hindu woman was perpetrated here on Saturday morning by a native hailing from Northern India. The man alighted from a Bombay train and went to the dharmsala, where, it is alleged, he behaved in a disgraceful manner, and was driven off by a number of men. While walking along the road near the hospital, he saw two women washing clothes in a small pool. The younger woman, who is the wife of the hospital bhistee, he seized and threw down in the water, acting in a grossly indecent manner. Afterwards he picked her up, but finding she was apparently dead he dropped her in the water and otherwise molested her. The other woman ran away screaming for assistance, and when the villain saw his victim's husband and two other men approaching, he started to run away. Fortunately he tripped over a wire and was captured. The husband found his wife in the water, but after lifting her out he lost his head, dropped the body and ran for medical aid. The hospital is quite close to the pool, and if the woman had been removed thither at once artificial respiration might have restored her to life. As it was when the doctor arrived she was quite dead.

The man was handed over to the police, and on Sunday he confessed his guilt to Superintendent Henderson, of the G. I. P. Railway Police.

The report of the Indian section of the Imperial Institute for 1899-1900 states that 687 specimens were added to the collections during the year, bringing the total number of Indian products and manufactures exhibited there up to 11,226. A considerable addition has been made to the storage space allotted to India, which has enabled the Curator to arrange the surplus samples more systematically than has hitherto been the case. We note that many old specimens, having been replaced by newer ones, have been presented to masters and mistresses of Board Schools, to serve as object lessons. There is an increase in the number of reports sent to the Indian Government on subjects of general interest, among which may be mentioned coal, coke, limestone and india-rubber.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

What would ordinarily be the pleasant aftermath of the season is here. But circumstances this year are against it. In the first place it is still raining—raining hard and continually. We have occasional gorgeous mornings, fragrant with promise of the accustomed Indian summer of the Himalayas, but invariably damped in the very cradle, by thick chilly fog, and swamped with downpours such as Simla associates with July. The Viceroy, too, is away, and the hospitable doors of Viceregal Lodge consequently closed. There is, nevertheless, a good deal going on. Last Thursday was the Masonic Ball, which was fully up to the record of this pleasant annual function, Sir Power Palmer, as Grand Master in the Punjab, doing the honours of the occasion. On Monday the United Service Club were at home to their friends in the Town Hall, which had been prettily decorated with the national colours, dancing being kept up to a late hour. Another dance took place last night at Kennedy House, where the Maharanee of Cooch, Behar was once more in evidence with the generous and well-thought-out hospitality for which the house to which her Highness belongs has so long been known.

The Durand Football Tournament, meanwhile, has been in full swing at Annandale, the large number of visitors who have arrived during the past few weeks from Calcutta and elsewhere, making a good show in the enclosure, despite the depressing nature of the weather. The ground is, of course, somewhat swampy, in spite of the care and skill bestowed upon it by the committee. Some interesting play, however, has already been witnessed between the Hampshires and the Rifle Brigade ; and the tie to-morrow, when the Somersets, who are the favourites, meet the East Lancashire Regiment, whose form in practice has been little behind that of their opponents, will be well worth watching.

The season has already produced a fair number of weddings and more are in prospect. Amongst marriages which have already taken place are those of Miss Finlay and Mr. Walker, Miss Dare and Mr. Sly, and Miss Thomson and Mr. Cooper. While amongst engagements announced are those of Miss Hobday to Captain Bridges, Miss Latimer to Mr. Esch, Miss Elles to Colonel Dillon and Miss Woodroffe to Captain Fagan, the weddings of Miss Hobday and Miss Latimer taking place next month in Simla.

Death also has been amongst us, a largely attended funeral taking place here last Monday, the deceased being Mr. Brereton, brother to the President of the Railway Conference now sitting in Simla, whose death occurred almost suddenly from heart failure, while on a short visit to the station to recruit health lost in railway work in the plains.

The latest information from the C. M. S. Bhil missions, which are also represented in Simla, shows that the health of the people continues very unsatisfactory. The mortality in August at the C. M. S. feeding centres on the Guzerat side, amounted to no less than 32 per cent., dysentery and cholera being both prevalent. The native schoolmaster in charge of the relief works at Ghoradar and his son are among the last victims of the cholera. The "serna" crop is now ripe and the missionaries write that the prospects of harvest are very favorable. The principal difficulty is the lack of plough cattle without which the ground cannot be prepared for the wheat crop. Five hundred pairs, at least, are required, but it is difficult to know where they could be bought even were funds forthcoming. Transport also remains a difficulty, there being no animals available, while the famine-weakened people naturally want to use their little strength each on his own plot of land. The numbers at the feeding centres are rapidly diminishing, a fact to which the terrible mortality and the brightening prospects of the crops alike contribute. Recent Indian volunteers have been Munshi Ibrahim of the Amritsar Medical Mission and Abdul Hagg of the Forman Christian College.

General Egerton, commanding the Punjab, and Sir Bindon Blood, commanding the Meerut District, who have been on short visits to Simla, have now returned to their respective charges, but the High Court vacation is supplying us with a good many visitors from Calcutta and the Poojah holiday-makers will shortly begin to arrive. Military officers from plains stations in Northern India, also, have been coming up in some numbers, on short leave, for the September gaieties, and the station, in consequence, is filling once more. The autumn sales in the shops have commenced, and the Mall presents an air of activity that only wants a little sunshine to develope. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the season is by any means over, Simla being likely to be the head-quarters of most of the Government departments for another two months at least, the Calcutta season, this year, not beginning until about December, though the offices will open there nominally on 1st November.

The Simla A. D. C. are putting the "Mikado" on the boards opening next Friday, with Mrs. Iguulden as "Yum-Yum" and Captain Weymouth as "Poobah," and rehearsals are in progress for "A Brace of Patridges," which is to run next month, and will close what has been a very successful theatrical campaign.

Amongst visitors to Simla this season is Mrs. Smeaton, wife of the popular member for Burma on the Viceroy's Council. Mrs. Smeaton is staying at Barnes Court, as the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Young.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain J. Perkins, Indian Military Accounts, having arrived in Cape Colony will proceed to finally audit all the accounts of the Indian details in South Africa other than those attached to the Natal Field Force.

The period of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Wingate, as Special Commissioner to enquire into the subject of compensation for the dearness of provisions, &c., is extended to October 31st.

The Commission on Indian horse-breeding will assemble on or about October 20th at Simla.

The Home authorities having proposed to defer the appointment of a successor to Colonel C. A. Maunsell, R.A, M.C., who will retire on the 24th instant, the Government of India have approved of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Blood, R. A. M. C., as an officiating District P. M. O. in the Bombay Command.

The Government of India have decided to reconsider the proposal for a grant of Presidency home rent to the military officers stationed at Rangoon.

It is proposed to arrange for the passage by private steamer of some 74 soldiers and families whose time will expire in October and November.

Sanction has been given to the free issue to native cavalry regiments of new buckets for the 303 carbine with which they are to be re-armed.

The following 2nd-Lieutenants R. A. come out in October next :—Royal Garrison Artillery—2nd-Lieutenant Browing, Whiting, Cotter, Underhill, Lindsay, and Bryant. Royal Field Artillery—2nd-Lieutenant Rich, Boase Chambers, Uniacke, Staveley, Wallinger, Farrer, Carlyon, Gage, Sadler and De Winton.

Owing to the uncertainty as to when the regular trooping between India and England will commence, it has been decided to send all the men who will complete the extra year of service, for which they have been detained by the 1st November next, to England at once by private steamer.

Brigadier-General Henry, officiating Quartermaster General, will leave Simla on October 3rd, and make the following tour:—Murree, October 5th to 7th; Kuldana, 8th and 9th; Changla Gali, 10th; Abbottabad, 12th to 15th; Malakand, 17th to 20th (visiting Chakdarrah); Peshawar, 22nd to 27th; Kohat, 28th to 30th; Rawalpindi, 31st; Mian-Mir, November 1st to 3rd; Multan, 4th and 5th; arrive Quetta, 7th.

Regarding the two new Native Infantry Regiments now being raised in the Punjab, Major Gastrell, 19th Punjab Infantry, has been selected to command the 41st Dogras, and Major Ranken, 24th Punjab Infantry, to command the 46th Punjab Infantry. The 41st will be raised at Jullundur, and linked with the 37th and 38th Dogras, while the 46th will be raised at Sialkote, and linked with the 33rd Punjab Infantry and the 40th Pathans.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

SHROPSHIRES VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The first tie in the second round was played on Monday between the Shropshires and the Royal Artillery (Colaba), and after a very uninteresting game ended in favour of the Infantry by two goals to nil. The only show of combination was on the part of the winners, who easily held their opponents from the beginning. At half-time the Shropshires were leading by a goal, and in the second half Harris kicked the second point. The Shropshire team with the exception that Thomas displaced Stewart was the same as defeated the Telegraph in the first round. The team was re-arranged, and the re-disposition of the men worked well, especially in the front rank. Ralphs and Somerfield were very active on the right wing, the former centring with excellent judgment, while Harris and Griffiths were an effective pair. Thomas played a very good game at centre, and a word of praise should be bestowed upon Vale and Millichip. The Gunners were handicapped by the loss of McHale's services at back, his place being filled by Gunner Kibler. Starton was a failure, and of the halves Seviour and Holland shared up prominently. Savage and Haggerty played a sound game on the left wing, and provided Vale and Bromfield with plenty of work.

Scores : Shropshires 2, R. A., 0.

Teams : Shropshires—Acton, goal ; Brammer and Bromfield, backs ; Stapleton, Millichip and Vale, half-backs ; Harris, Griffiths Thomas, Ralphs, and Somerfield, forwards.

R A.—Gr. Twyman, goal ; Gr. Kibler and Gr. Starton, backs ; Gr. Holland, Gr. Jones and Gr. Seviour, half-backs ; Br. Banner, Gurnham, Shaw, Savage and Tr. Haggerty, forwards.

Referee, Mr. O. Lauder.

THE BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

The golf week in connection with the Bombay Athletic Meeting commenced on Monday with a scratch bogey competition, attached to which there was no handicap prize, and in consequence the entries were few. The course has been altered, the first three holes having been considerably lengthened, while screens and hurdles were put up as bunkers. Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, the honorary secretary, is to be heartily congratulated on the excellent state of the greens, for with the exception of one, which had been newly called into use, they all played very true. Unfortunately, a few hours before play heavy rain fell, and this considerably interfered with low scoring. The bogey was fixed at 45, an allowance which is altogether out of all proportion to the difficulties of the course. On a fine day Mr. Pechey could go round and beat bogey by four holes, and many of the other scratch players would be two up. Except at Bombay, the bogey score represents first class amateur golf, and therefore to beat or equal the "Colonel" is a proud achievement. At any rate, even at Bombay, the par round should certainly not be more than the number which the best Bombay player would take, and Mr. Pechey could accomplish the present course in 41, and probably less. Yesterday morning notwithstanding that the ground was heavy, in parts under water, his card showed a balance of one hole against bogey. Dr. MacDonald, the veteran golfer of Bombay, also finished one up, his short play being marked with splendid judgment and his putting with unerring precision. The competition extends over two days, and will be continued to-day.

The following are the chief scores :—

	Score against Bogey.
Mr W P Pechey	1 up.
Dr D Macdonald	1 up.
Mr Osborne Marshall.....	1 down.
Mr H G W Meikle	2 down.
Mr A T Spalding	3 down.
Mr W H Crombie	4 down.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS AT SANJAN.

Our Sanjan correspondent writes under date 22nd September :—The monsoon has been excellent this year, and the rains sufficient and opportune. The crops will be quite a sixteen-anna one if a few showers fall this week or next. It looks as if we will have the desired rain after this new moon. After the cholera epidemic of a few months ago which raged in this part of the country furiously and carried off hundreds of people, we have no other disease. A few sporadic cases of cholera still occur in one or the other village in this vicinity. There were three cases in Nargol, of which one died and the other had recovered. There is no plague yet. The Palghar inspection ought to keep us free.

Mr. M. P. Karkaria, your antiquarian scholar, is touring in these parts and visited Sanjan for archæological purposes. This place is a very ancient one, dating back to the sixth and seventh centuries A. D. if not earlier still. The ancient city extended to several miles and contained, it is said, 999 wells. It is mentioned by Arab scholars and other mediæval travellers. It is connected with Parsi history in India as the first place which gave shelter to the fugitive Parsis from Persia in the eighth century. There has been no Parsi population at all at Sanjan now for a long time. Mr. Karkaria has examined the place carefully and searched amid its extensive ruins for relics of its past history. He has found some coins and fragments of old idols, etc. An interesting find is a well-made ancient well of brick, whose top was covered by earth and vegetation. When the latter were removed the well underneath was found quite intact. Some blackwood tops were found in its water and these must be very ancient, probably relics of the Hindu civilization of centuries ago. This ancient city would repay any trouble taken over excavations by yielding ancient relics. But not much has been done in this line. Mr. Karkaria is the only scholar, who has carefully searched on this spot since Sir J. M. Campbell and Mr. Mulock, I.C.S., came here about two years ago. Mr. Karkaria has visited the neighbouring ancient Parsi settlements of Nargol, Tadgaon, Soranda, Marolly, etc.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following is the reply from the Government of Bombay to the memorial regarding the schemes of the Bombay City Improvement Trust relating to the F and G Wards :—

No. 4676 of 1900.
General Department.
Bombay Castle, 5th Sept., 1900.

Memorandum.

Mr. J. A. Valles, B. A., honorary secretary, Memorial Committee, is informed with reference to the memorial of the land-owners, residents and rate-payers of the F and G Wards, dated the 30th May last that the representations of the memorialists will be borne in mind when Government have to examine the scheme of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, regarding those wards for the purpose of deciding whether they should sanction it.

J. DE. C. ATKINS.
Secretary to Government.

The number of breaches on the Rajputana Railway system this season has been something quite unprecedented. From the neighbourhood of Kundwa to the neighbourhood of Ajmere, along the line of the Bombay Baroda, and in thirsty Bikanir, there have been interruptions in the lines by inundations. The extraordinary transition from the severest drought to a condition of general inundation will be remembered for generations over the affiicted tracts of Western India. A good deal of temporary inconvenience must have been caused by the floods, but the complete restoration of the water-supply of Rajputana, which had been drained to the uttermost by two bad years, is more than an equivalent benefit.

A Quilon correspondent, referring to the attack by dacoits upon Mr. W. H. Ellis, in the Tinnevelly District, says :—Dacoities in the Tinnevelly District have become so common that a strong Police force manned by European Police Head Constables and Inspectors should be organised as early as possible and stationed at the infested area. The houses of Maravars should be visited by the Police at nights and the absentees noted and their explanations taken accounting for their absence. Unless some stringent measures are enforced, public life and property are not safe.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Yesterday afternoon an adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke presiding.

INOCULATION FEES.

Mr. Wadia moved and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath seconded that a statement giving the names of medical and non-medical men employed as inoculators and the amount of fees paid to them be recorded. A statement was also included giving the names of those practitioners who had done inoculation work without remuneration.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji suggested the addition of a rider thanking these latter gentlemen and this was accepted by Mr. Wadia.

Mr. Manmohundas moved as an amendment that the statement simply be recorded as Government had already rewarded many of these people with honours.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail seconded the amendment which was carried.

THE COST OF NEW ROADS.

On the motion of Mr. M. B. Barbhaya sanction was given to the cost, Rs. 544, of purchasing a plot of ground at Matunga, measuring 344 square yards, being defrayed from the savings in the allotment provided in the 23 1-4 lakhs loan for constructing storm water drains in Moriand and Souter Roads and Club and Gilder Streets.

Mr. Barbhaya also moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the purchase from Mr. Hemraj Ramji of land, measuring 78 square yards or thereabouts, at Borah Bazaar Street, with the superstructure standing thereon, and to the cost estimated at Rs. 7,754, being defrayed from savings in the allotment provided in the 23 1-4 lakhs loan for constructing storm water drains in Moriand and Souter Roads and Club and Gilder Streets.

Mr. Lund seconded the motion.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail said the cost worked out at Rs. 100 per square yard, and he moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to a committee for report.

Mr. Mehta contended that as the matter was a recommendation of the Standing Committee another committee was not necessary.

Mr. Wadia pointed that Rs. 5,000 of the cost was for the house which stood on the site, so that the cost of the land was not dear, considering that it was on the route originally selected for the new railway.

Mr. Barbhaya said that after the road was made there would still be 61 yards of the land, which the Corporation could dispose of. The road would be a great improvement in a very congested locality.

The motion was adopted.

THE LATE MR. J. W. SMITH.

On the motion of Mr. Barbhaya the Corporation sanctioned the payment from surplus cash balance of Rs. 12,100 compassionate allowance payable to the widow of Mr. J. W. Smith, late Special Drainage Engineer.

THE HOUSE IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

A SCENE.

Mr. Narayan Hari having complained of improvements effected departmentally by the Municipality to premises No. 90-92, Nowroji Hill, 1st Row, Dongri the Standing Committee recommended that as the action referred to had been taken under the Epidemic Diseases Act the complainant should apply to the Plague Commissioner.

Mr. Barbhaya moved in accordance with the recommendation.

Mr. Shebbare, in replying on the debate, said the gentleman who made the complaint had himself been in the service of the Plague Commissioner. It was he who went to the house, inspected it, and suggested all the seventeen items of improvement. (Applause.)

Mr. Mehta : I object to these new matters being introduced. If that is so the Chairman of the Standing Committee in moving this matter should have placed these new facts before the Corporation. I think it is not fair to anybody (interruption).

Mr. Barbhaya (warmly) : These facts having come to my knowledge I am bound to lay them before the Corporation. Am I to understand that having got this matter at the last moment and while the discussion was going on that I should not place it before the Corporation ? I now place it before the Corporation that nothing has been done here that has not been suggested by this person himself.

A little confusion ensued at this point, but the amendment being put was carried.

WATER-TAPS.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of water-taps was recorded, and it was agreed to ask Mr. Santo Crimp to report as to the kind of water-tap he would recommend for adoption in Bombay, the Corporation being prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a fee for Mr. Crimp.

THE SPECIAL DRAINAGE STAFF.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Urgency having been granted for the consideration of a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the arrangements for carrying out the drainage of the city.

Mr. Mehta said the Corporation passed a resolution after Mr. Smith's death that the post of Special Drainage Engineer be abolished, and the work should revert to the department of the Executive Engineer, and that the Commissioner should report as to the extra staff required. The Commissioner had very loyally accepted that arrangement, and he proposed that the Executive Engineer should be given two Deputy Drainage Engineers. He pointed out that the drainage work was very heavy and consequently that an increase of Rs. 200 per month should be given to the present Deputy Drainage Engineer, and that a new man be appointed at a salary of Rs. 700. These were eminently satisfactory proposals and the Corporation could without difficulty sanction them. He accordingly moved that the proposals of the Commissioner be approved that the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, be granted a special remuneration of Rs. 200 per mensem in consideration of increased responsibility devolving upon him, that the Corporation sanction the creation of the temporary post of a second Deputy Engineer for Drainage for a term of three years at such a salary as may be deemed suitable by the Commissioner up to a maximum of Rs. 700 per mensem and authorise the Commissioner to pay, if necessary, the passage to India of the officer selected.

Mr. Lund seconded the motion.

Dr. Master strongly opposed the creation of a post at Rs. 700 and the bringing of a man from England. The ordinary drainage works could be supervised by an L. C. E. of the University, and if such a man could not do it the college should close at once.

Mr. Dhondi and Dr. Dimmock contended that Rs. 700 was too little to induce a good man to come from England.

Mr. Wadia and other members spoke against the motion, but no amendment was proposed and eventually the proposals were adopted.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. P.M. Cotgrave, J.P., Deputy Collector of Customs (Salt Revenue) of the Northern Konkan, left Thana for Bombay yesterday en route to England for good. Dr. Lazarus Abraham, of the Medical Mission, Thana, proceeded to Poona on one month's sick leave last week. Mr. Pestonji Hormusji Antia acts for him at present in the Mission Dispensary on the Bombay Road.

Rao Saheb Mookundrao Anant Ovalekar, chairman, and his colleagues of the sanitary committee, work very hard in order to improve the health of the town and to some extent they have been able to reduce its total mortality. Owing to the zeal and over-work of Rao Saheb M. A. Ovalekar in improving the sanitary state of the town he has been confined to his bed since last week, and Mr. Cawasji Byramji Divecha has been elected chairman for the time being.

The annual examination committee, consisting of the Collector, his Assistant, the Superintendent of Police, Hoozoor and Deputy Collectors was held on Tuesday in the office of Collector, Thana, to examine probationary, chief and head constables of District and the Railway Police, in Indian, Penal and Procedure Codes and several other District Acts. The result is not yet made known.

Mashak Benghi, of Kali Masjid, and four other Musalmans of Kalyan, who were charged with having obstructed the policemen in the discharge of their functions during the Ganpati festival at Kalyan, in September last, were tried by Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S, on Tuesday last, Accused No. 1 to 4 were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each, No. 5 was acquitted and discharged.

Dadia and four others, out of a gang of thirteen Katodis (eight have since died of cholera) who were committed on a charge of dacoity, by having attacked a postal runner and robbed him of his mail bag, containing registered letters and valuable parcels (Rs. 400 in cash and promissory notes were subsequently recovered by the police) in Dhanoo Taluka in July last were tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana on Thursday. Dadia and accused No. 2 were found guilty of the offence and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. The others were acquitted.

Mr. Janardhan Yeshvant Dabholkar, Station Magistrate of Bandora, who has been deputed to Broach on special duties as Famine Mamlatdar, will return to Bandora to join his appointment in the beginning of October next. Mr. Balkrishna Hari Kolapoorkar, Civil Hospital Assistant on special duty of cholera and plague at Thana, will revert to his appointment in Bombay as soon as his special duty is over in this district.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 717 villages of the Thana District during the past week was as follows:—Men 777, women 1,432 and children 1,484. The number on relief works including dependents has also increased.

Twenty-eight cents of rain fell here on Wednesday, sixty-four cents on Thursday and two inches and thirty-eight cents on Friday. The total fall to Sept. 21, 84 inches and 33 cents. The total fall to same date last year forty inches and sixteen cents. Nine inches and nine cents rain fell in Shapoor (inland taluka) and one inch and forty-five cents in Umargaon (coast taluka) in this district during last week. The price of common rice (food-grain) is 19 lbs. per rupee at Salsette, 16 at Bassein and 12 lbs. per rupee at Mokhada.

Five births (four males and one female) and twenty-one deaths (including four from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. Fifty-four deaths (including nine from plague) were recorded in the Municipal District of Cooria in this taluka during the same period.

MARRIAGE OF AN INSURANCE MANAGER.

Mr. J. H. Symington, Manager of the Eastern Branch of the Atlas Assurance Co., sailed home on Saturday, the 15th instant, for his intended wedding, in October next, with Miss Atkins. The staff of the Branch took this occasion of his departure to give expression to the feelings of esteem and regard in which he is held by them and as a token for his kind treatment to present him with a silver tea service of exquisite Cashmir make.

Mr. Symington's connection with this city dates from the year 1887 when he was sent out at the early age of 24 as a branch manager of the then "Queen." Before Mr. Symington's arrival in Bombay, though the advantages of insurance were known to the people in the city yet insurance was not so very popular as it has since been done by this energetic and far-sighted official. The "Queen" subsequently merged in the "Royal" and Mr. Symington severed his connection with that office when he was in 1892 appointed by the Atlas as its manager for the Bombay branch, and has later on been placed in charge of all their eastern agencies. Mr. Symington's honesty of purpose, his abilities and world-wide experience in matters of insurance generally and of fire insurance particularly have placed him in the front rank of insurance officials in this city. Ever since the time of his arrival he was for several years deputy chairman of the Fire Insurance Association when according to the practice of the time one of the merchant agent occupied the chair, but with the increase of business and association work, and when it was subsequently found out that only insurance experts should occupy the chair, Mr. Symington unanimously has always been elected as the chairman. With regard to the insuring public if there is one man more than another who has been so much respected and loved it is Mr. Symington. His indefatigable energy in business, his urbanity and above all his love of equity in his dealings have always carried an estimation for him all over the Presidency and his name is known to the humblest villager of the "Black Soil." Apart from business Mr. Symington is a keen and fine sportsman, and his selection as the master of the Bombay hunt goes a long way to prove his popularity amongst sportsmen. He possesses some racers and has won once the Hunt Cup. He is a lover of khaki and is connected with the Bombay Light Horse. Among indoor games he loves chess and is said to be an expert player.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN SOUTH KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The three districts which are without any railway communication in the Bombay Presidency are Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Karwar. For eight months during the year Shepherd's steamers touch at the different ports on this coast, but during the monsoons all communication is absolutely stopped. This causes the greatest inconvenience to the travelling public. Mr. Bulkley some years ago surveyed the coast from Bombay to Goa, and had an idea to start a railway from Mumbra to Goa in the south, but on his departure for Bombay the plan fell through. Afterwards Colonel Lindsay, late Agent, Southern Maratha Railway, again surveyed the line, and in addition proposed to run a railway from Karad to Chiplun. He prepared plans and estimates for the same costing as a metre gauge railway, Rs. 78,000 a mile. He submitted his plans and estimates to Government, but for some reason or other the papers have never seen the light, but have been pigeonholed in the Bombay Secretariat. Afterwards Lord Harris, on his visit to these districts in reply to addressses from the people from Alibag and Ratnagiri, solemnly assured them that before he laid down the reins of Government at Bombay the railway would be an accomplished fact. Unfortunately nothing came of these promises and the railway remains to this day unexecuted. The necessity for telegraph offices at Dapoli and Khed is also keenly felt. Will you, Mr. Editor, publish this letter in your next issue advocating the construction of this railway and the establishment at Khed and Dapoli of telegraph offices.—Yours, &c.,

VYANKATESH MAHADEV KELKAR.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER AT POONA.

Pte. Michael White, belonging to "B" Company of the Shropshire Light Infantry, committed suicide at Ghorpuri on Saturday night by cutting his throat with a razor. Deceased was noticed by his comrades to be in rather low spirits a week preceding the commission of the rash deed, but there was nothing to show that he intended to do anything unusual. At 6 p.m. on the day in question he went with a chum, named Morris, to the R. C. Institute at Ghorpuri, where the latter left him playing cards. On returning to barracks at 8 p.m. Morris found White packing his kit in preparation for next day. Half an hour later White said he was going out, and putting on his coat walked out in the direction of the race course. A few minutes later he came staggering into the room and sank into the arms of his chum, who discovered that he was gasping, and that his throat was cut. Several men on hearing of his state came to Morris' assistance and laid White on the floor, when it is said he made several attempts to get his hands free in order, it is thought, to tear open the wound. He was at once carried to hospital where Major Corkery, who had been summoned, immediately attended to him but without good result, deceased dying within a little while.

Deceased who was only 24 years of age and is said to have been a steady man with a good character. He was strongly built and is reputed a good footballer. He is said to have a widowed mother and younger brother living in Boston, Lancashire. No reason has been found to account for the rash act.

Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, yesterday morning held an inquest and recorded a finding that the death of deceased was due to an incised wound severing the larynx, self-inflicted while temporarily insane.—*Deccan Herald.*

MR. MALABARI'S DEFENCE.

Mr. B. M. Malabari in a long reply to the criticism of the Director of Public Instruction on Native Literature, thus refers to Mr. Giles's reference to his own recent publications:—

Equally unaccountable is the Director's zeal to identify the author of *Sansarika* with "Mr. Malabari, the editor of the *Indian Spectator*. (I am only proprietor, as Mr. Giles knows). I may mention here, in passing, that for year I have dropped the practice of putting my name to my verses, (1) as a silent protest against Gujarati writers obtruding their names at the end of every little poem or stanza, and (2) because I have felt that literary productions should be judged on their own merits.

To return to the text of Mr. Giles' criticism in his report; he finds it difficult to believe that a Parsi could feel for his suffering Hindu contrymen. Well, he must be less than a man, be he Parsi, be he English, who does not feel for the patient, plodding Gujaratis. Is a Parsi precluded from sympathizing with the Hindu population? It is not possible for me, at any rate, to oblige the Director of Public Instruction in this matter. I have always felt and worked for the Hindus, and shall always feel and work for them. This is what the Director evidently does not like.

Mr. Giles then writes:—The object of some of the earlier poems seems most decidedly to incite the people of Gujarat to cast off a yoke which presses on them very heavily. This is a disingenuous attempt to import race politics into poetry. The poem, to which Mr. Giles refers, and from which he detaches two isolated passages, preaches avowedly the lessons of self-help and self-reliance, and laments the neglect of arts, industries, agriculture and commerce in the province, in so many words. It shows how, with immense raw materials of every kind, the people suffer for want of pluck and enterprise, having to send these raw materials to foreign countries, and losing enormously both on exports, and imports. An elementary knowledge of Gujarati would show that the poem deals with the economic and not the political or administrative side of the situation. Even in the few detached lines translated Mr. Giles misinterprets the writer's meaning. For instance, his rendering, the system of Government is mostly unfruitful to you, is a senseless travesty of the original which means something like this:—You are not, most of you, up in administrative work, or the administrative capacity in you cannot bear fruit. Then, he leaves the sense incomplete in translating the lines about the drain of wealth to foreign countries. It does not suit his purpose to complete the sense by quoting the next line which says—To some extent this misery is inevitable. Let it be seen that poem is headed—No one goes to Heaven without dying for it. That is a well-known Indian Proverb meaning that every one must work out his own salvation. That is the burthen of the song, the refrain that comes back at every sixt line. So strongly does the writer feel about this need of self-help that he exhorts his readers not to count too much on the aid of even those generous Englishmen who are ready to co-operate with them. What is wrong in that?

Futher down Mr. Giles says:—Two or three poems are distinctly *patriotic* (underlining the last word and putting it between inverted commas) Now, is he justified in thus sneering at patriotism? I did not know it was part of Mr. Giles' official duties to decry the patriotic sentiment. England's mission is to help India to help herself in all spheres of public and private activity—even in administrative and political matters. Such is known to have been the opinion of the wisest and the best in England—from the Queen-Empress and the ever lamented Prince Consort, to statesmen and administrators. If Mr. Giles and his friends do not share this opinion it is their misfortune, not my fault. I am not at all ashamed of having my literary work labelled patriotic; and I venture to think it will be an evil day for England and for Indian when an Englishman, son of an English mother, is ashamed of freedom and independence in whatever soil they are found to flourish.

For the present I'll let him rest on his oars. If he has done any political service to his Government by his curious attempts to assess the value of verses in a language into the literary genius of which he has exhibited such profound insight as we have noticed above, he is entitled to the fruits of his discoveries. To me his opinion is hardly worth the paper on which he has printed it. But his method of suppressio veri and sugestio falsi must be objected to, on public grounds, and his ill-disguised animus must be exposed. The reader will have seen that neither by temper, training nor association, is Mr. Giles fitted for the work of appraising the merits of vernacular literature. That is a task demanding culture and scholarship such as could appreciate the delicacies of foreign thought and diction, and sympathise with the feelings and sentiments, the hopes and aspirations of an alien people. It is not by wading through literary garbage, in jack boots and with a baton in hand, that you can get at the hearts and minds of the people; nor can you long maintain the honour and integrity of an Empire with the aid of sycophants and spies.

THE FAMINE.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	1159	3390	4549
Bombay and Sindh	593153	539238	1132411
Bengal	6265	7749	12954
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	...	914	914
Punjab	5469	2084	3017
Central Provinces	143385	1612684	1756069
Berar	66814	122677	188791
Ajmere-Merwara	32924	21174	54098
Total British Provinces ...	847406	2333392	3485798
Native States.			
Rajputana States	31458	82900	113358
Central India States	32304	36724	69028
Hyderabad	197368	81820	279188
Baroda	33861	19454	53315
Bombay Native States	105127	36401	141528
Punjab Native States	10325	10192	20517
Central Provinces Feudatory States ...	4818	29225	34043
Kashmir (Jammu)	514	...	514
Total Native States ...	414575	296779	711354
Grand Total ...	12619 81	2635 171	3397122

Name of Province.	Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	872	3089	3959	— 597
Bombay and Sindh	550027	522968	8072995	— 59416
Bengal	4535	3942	8477	— 4477
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	...	880	880	— 34
Punjab	3538	28811	32349	— 3668
Central Provinces	142392	1464870	1597172	— 15883
Berar	66881	128151	195032	— 624
Ajmere-Merwara	21557	47529	39146	— 14947
Total British Provinces ...	789712	2160291	2950003	—235755
Native States.				
Rajputana States	23176	61723	84899	— 28459
Central India States	20588	32011	52599	— 16429
Hyderabad	156839	74500	231339	— 47844
Baroda	24087	24692	48779	— 4336
Bombay Native States	90731	31373	122107	— 15494
Punjab Native States	8330	9266	18226	— 12231
Central Provinces Feudatory States ...	4651	12675	31405	— 2633
Kashmir (Jammu)	...	...	...	— 514
Total Native States ...	328403	261006	582404	—121940
Grand Total ...	1118120	2121297	3532407	—357775

Arrangements have been privately made (says the "World") for the Queen to proceed to Germany early next month if the health of the Empress Frederick should continue to be unsatisfactory. The Queen is anxious to see the Empress, who is to proceed, for six months to the south of Europe at the end of October, and there does not appear to be any prospect of her being able to pay her promised visit to Balmoral. The Queen is expected to reside at Friedrichshof, the seat of the Empress Frederick on the Taunus Hills, a spacious suite of rooms in the chateau having been furnished expressly for her Majesty's use. It is likely that the Queen's trip to Germany, if it takes place, will extend over about five weeks. A visit to Coburg is also contemplated.

The Queen has lent Birkhal House, Near Ballater, to Lord and Lady Clanwilliam for two months. Birkhall, which has usually been occupied during the autumn by the Duchess of Albany and her children, is a picturesque old house, with well-wooded grounds which are bordered by the Muick. The place can be reached from Balmoral by a private drive through the deer forest.

It is stated by "Truth" that the Queen of the Netherlands has profited by the Shah having given up his intended visit to England, for her Majesty has received the superb tabatiere of finest enamel covered with brilliants which had been carried about as a gift for the Queen, to be presented at Osborne on August 10. The tabatiere was valued by a Paris expert at fifty thousand francs.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY IN INDIA.

It is curious to note in regard to Volunteer Cavalry Corps in India that there is now a strong expression of feeling that they should all become mounted infantry. Less than twenty years ago the cry was all for the expansion of the then "mounted companies" into Light Horse and the cavalry craze carried every thing before it. The rifle and bayonet gave place to the carbine and sword, and the training was all changed. More recruits were attracted to the new corps of Light Horse than would have been the case perhaps had the old system been adhered to; but at present both military and public opinion inclines to the view that Volunteer Cavalry, except in isolated cases, is a mistake. It is impossible to say yet what changes will take place, for much must depend upon individual commandants and the feeling in the ranks, not to mention any opinion which the military authorities may express. One thing, however, seems certain: the carbine will almost certainly be discarded in favour of the new short rifle, sighted to 2,000 yards, mention of which has been made in our columns. The point is whether the sword is to be retained. In cases where the cavalry organisation remains, *i.e.*, when the corps continue to be Light Horse it should not be discarded. But in all other instances the sword-bayonet should be adopted. It would be a useful weapon in a charge against a mob, though rifle-fire is the best agency to employ when a riot becomes dangerous. The Government of India have now to consider how to re-arm the whole Volunteer Force, and if the trials of the short '303 rifle are satisfactory it would be wise to make this the universal weapon for all corps, whether mounted or not. The cadets corps even should have it as it can readily be used by boys, being handy and well-balanced. While on this subject we would again press upon the attention of the military authorities the desirability of giving each Volunteer corps of any importance maxim guns. Where a battalion is quartered in or near a big native town these machine-guns should be always available for use, as in the suppression of disturbances their value would be enormous. The fighting power of any corps which had a couple of maxims attached to it would be far greater than that of a battalion which had to rely upon rifle-fire alone. In the defence of bridges, railway-stations, public-buildings, &c., the guns would play an important part; while in street-fighting no mob would stand to receive 500 or 600 bullets per minute. It is understood that maxims are shortly to form part of the ordinary equipment of the Regular Army in India, and such being the case the volunteers should not be forgotten.—*Pioneer.*

THE MURDER OF THE MAHUNT.

A Tirupati correspondent writes:—The horrible murder of the Mahunt of Tirupati has created such panic in the town that every one seems to be afraid of his life, and public opinion is so very strong in the matter that it will not be satisfied until the case is thoroughly sifted and the real offenders brought to book. There is a hazy suspicion that the local authorities are not equal to the task, and that it behoves the superior authorities to send new officers for the purposes of investigation and trial of this dastardly crime—and the public would much prefer Europeans to any Natives for the same. As you have rightly observed in your Occasional Note of the 17th instant, Tirupati is noted for its intrigues, but in view of the above circumstances it seems absolutely necessary that the intrigue which compassed the murder of the Mahunt should be at once brought to light. Both the Superintendent of Police and the Head Assistant Magistrate of the Division arrived here on the day after the occurrence, but while the former left that very day, the latter stayed here for another day, but I believe without making any independent enquiry. If so, this is much to be regretted. The matter was sufficiently serious to engage their personal attention, and the public would have been immensely satisfied had they taken the matter into their own hands. Some of the inhabitants of the place have now petitioned the Divisional Magistrate to get the case investigated and tried in the preliminary enquiry by European officers. In consequence, it is said, of some information given by the dying Mahunt before his death, two men were arrested by the local Police. The local Sub-Magistrate and Police Inspector were at the scene of offence within some half-an-hour after the outrage, but unfortunately they were not able to see the Mahunt alive. It is reported that the late Mahunt was possessed of considerable presonal property unconnected with the Devastanam of which he was the Trustee or with the "Mutt" of which he was the head. In the suit pending against him in the District Court of North Arcot, a motion was made by the plaintiffs last Monday (the earliest day on which they could have taken such a step) asking for attachment before judgment of the personal properties of the Mahunt, to satisfy any decree that might be obtained against his representatives hereafter. The District Court ordered the attachment, and even wired to the District Munsiff to take such steps as might be found to be necessary not to defeat the execution of the Court warrant. The telegram was received by the Munsiff at about 7 p.m. and next morning, the Court warrant was executed formally, with what result is not yet known. It is reported that the plaintiffs, failing in their motion for attachment, have now followed it by an application for a Receiver.

THE WAR CASUALTIES.

SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

An acturial correspondent of the "Times," who has been examining the statistics of the war in South Africa, draws the following conclusions:—

The mean strength of the British Army in South Africa, including all forces, whether Imperial, Colonial, or Volunteers, may be taken to have been 5,200 officers and 188,000 non-commissioned officers and men. The deaths have been:—Officers killed or died of wounds, 380; died of disease, 160—total, 540. Non-commissioned officers and men killed or died of wounds, 3,580; died of disease, 5 980.—total 9,560. The rates of mortality were as follows:—Of the officers 721 per 1,000 were killed or died of wounds and 30·6 per 1,000 died from disease—total, 102·7 per 1,000; of the non commissioned officers and men, 19 per 1,000 perished in battle or died of wounds, and 31·8 per 1,000 did of disease—total, 50·8 per 1,000.

These figures bring into prominent notice the strikingly disproportionate risks which officers have run in South Africa as compared with the risks of their men. The difference in danger was known to be great but its real magnitude could hardly have been suspected by the general public.

A comparison of the rates of mortality in South Africa with those incurred by officers and men during the Franco-German War of 1870-71 produces some interesting results. Official figures are available showing the fortunes of a mean strength of 25,960 officers and 862 800 men who took part in that great campaign. The rates of mortality worked out at:—Officers, 65·5 per 1,000 killed or died of wounds and 8·9 per 1,000 died from disease and other causes—total, 74·4 per 1,000; non-commissioned officers and men killed or died of wounds, 30·9 per 1,000, died from disease, etc., 14·2 per 1,000—total, 45·1 per 1,000. Here also we see a large discrepancy between the number of officers and of men killed in battle, but while in the Franco-German War an officer had a double chance of being killed as compared with his men, in South Africa the British officer had to face three and a half chances. As regards the men the risks in the Franco-German War as compared with those in the South African campaign were 50 per cent. greater of being killed in battle and less than half as greater of dying of disease.

The war risk premium of from five to seven guineas per cent., which the life offices have been accustomed to charge officers on active service, was quite inadequate for the South African risks. The officers' death rate there was 102·7 per 1,000, a rate which would barely be met by a war premium of ten guineas per cent., no allowance being made for a life company's expenses and profits. The Franco-German officers' death rate was just equivalent to a seven guinea premium. On the other hand, the risk of non-commissioned officers and men, both in South Africa and in the Franco-German War, would have been covered by an extra premium of five guine as per cent. This very extra premium of five guineas per cent. was the rate which the actuaries maintained in the early part of this year would be required to cover the risk of Volunteers or Yeomen dying in South Africa.

HOW THE CHINESE EMPRESS WAS HOAXED.

Dalziel's Shanghai correspondent declares that the state of frenzy into which the Dowager-Empress was driven about the middle of last June is now explained in the following manner: It appears that Prince Tuan, in order to further his own aims, presented to her Majesty a document which he alleged to be an ultimatum drawn up by the foreign Ministers which demanded (1) the complete retirement of the Dowager-Empress from the position of ruler in China, and the reinstatement of Kwang-Hsu as Emperor; (2) the placing of Chinese finances under European control, and the removal of the seat of the Government from Pekin; and (3) the appointment of foreign advisers to six Boards, in whose hand the affairs of State would be placed.

Wang Wen Chao, Viceroy of Paoting-fu, and Hsu-Ching-Chong have both denied that they ever presented any such document; but Prince Tuan insisted that it came through Prince Fu-lu.

It is added that on receipt of this ultimatum the Dowager-Empress was convinced of the design of the foreign Ministers, and that she thereupon authorised a general massacre. The alleged ultimatum is now known to the Imperial refugees to have been a forgery.

OUR UNPREPAREDNESS FOR THE WAR.

AN INDICTMENT BY CAPTAIN LAMBTON.

Captain Hedworth Lambton, R. N., who was in charge of the Naval Brigade during the siege of Ladysmith, writing to the "Times" craves space for a brief reply to Mr. Brodrick's remarks concerning him (Captain Lambton) at a Primrose League fete held last week. Captain Lambton says:—

My gentle and cursory criticism of the Government of which, though not in the Cabinet, Mr. Brodrick is an influential member called forth from him a good humoured taunt that I am but a "Jack ashore." I trust I am not lacking in the courtesy due to an old friend when I retort that his flowery eloquence discloses the easy optimism of a self-satisfied Jack-in-office.

With your premission I will amplify my charge against the Government in relation to the antiquated artillery with which they thought fit to enter into this war. Mr. Brodrick's indictment of what Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did or did not do previous to 1895 is hardly worth noticing. In the Navy we should hold it but a poor excuse for a captain to justify the slovenliness of his ship by explaining that his predecessor in the command had been rather worse than himself. Any way that is no business of mine. Neither am I concerned to discuss the conduct of the war. Once hostilities commence party criticism should cease; and I agree with Mr. Brodrick that the surprising manner in which the War Office has poured troops into South Africa is equally satisfactory to England as it has been disconcerting to our enemies.

But how about the period anterior to the war? Before pressing for reforms which, if refused (and likely to be refused), were bound to lead to hostilities did the Government consider the forces and equipment the Boers could place in the line of battle? Even a righteous war should not be undertaken without first counting the cost or without adequate preparation.

Ever since the Jameson Raid the Transvaal Government has doubled its activity in purchasing the most modern guns of various calibres which have an effective range at least double that of our own field artillery. This should and must have been known to our authorities. What the Boer agents could buy in the gun factories of France and Germany our English makers could equally well have supplied our Government with if the opportunity had been afforded them. Our artillery should have been rearmed. But nothing was done. Can Mr. Bredrick who was then Under-Secretary for War, explain this supineness?

The one chance of a peaceful settlement was to convice the Boers that resistance was hopeless, and I think it is safe to assume that our lack of preparation at home tempted President Kruger to harden his heart and refuse our just demands. To England this war, engrossing as it has been, is but an episode in the consolidation of our Empire. But to the Boers it is all in all, and it cannot be supposed that they entered into it in the same feckless manner as we did.

Doubtless President Kruger and his military advisers had the most anxious deliberations as to their chances of victory, and we shall probably some day hear that it was their knowledge of the hopeless inferiority of our field guns which emboldened them to decide for war, in the firm belief that they could drive us into the sea. They were ready and England was not. When hostilities commenced General Joubert took the field with 96-pounders (Long Toms) and 15-pounder field guns, the former with an effective range of at least 10,000 yards and the field guns of at least 8,000, the latter being an especially beautiful weapon, firing not only shrapnel but common shell with remarkable accuracy. Besides these he had 4·5 howitzers with about 6,000 yards range, and Pom Poms, a tiresome and demoralising weapon which, by the way, I am informed was offered to and refused by our authorities some four years or so ago whilst Mr. Brodrick was at the War Office.

To oppose these long-range weapons our hard pressed generals and gallant army had but the 15-pounder field gun throwing shrapnel shell (no common) with an extreme effective range of 4,000 yards. They can hardly be kept clear of Mauser rifle! And I not justified in describing them as "ridiculous toys"?

No wonder disaster followed disaster. Our forces were shelled out of Dundee without a possibility of returning the fire, and had to abandon their sick, wounded, and stores. The same fate might have befallen Ladysmith if Sir George White had not wired an urgent appeal to the Cape for naval assistance. In all this what is there for the Government to glory in? Surely nothing, but discredit is their due.

If our guns had been kept up to date I venture to assert that the history of the war would have been very different. There is no more brilliant corps in the world than our Royal Artillery, and if the material had been equal to the personnel the early disasters in Natal would not have occurred. Nicholson's Nek would probably have been a victory. Colenso certainly would not have been a day of humiliation.

Mr. Brodrick hopes the electors will "keep their minds on the broad issues between the two parties in the State." So do I; and that issue should be whether the present Government who drifted so unpreparedly into war, are fit to be trusted with the management of the affairs of the British Empire.

THE PLOT AGAINST LORD ROBERTS.

TRAPPING A KAFFIR SPY.

Mr. H. H. S. Pearse, writing to the "Daily News" from Pretoria under date of August 8, gives some interesting details concerning the plot against Lord Roberts.

In former letters (he says) reference has been made to the spy system as practised by Boer agents living among us here, and moving freely about town with ample opportunities for learning every movement of troops. It was with some difficulty that military officials could be brought to believe in the duplicity of people who, while professing to accept the inevitable and proclaiming their desire for a speedy termination of the war, were doing their utmost in secret to foment fresh outbreaks. Proofs that traitors are among us have come upon the confiding authorities with startling suddenness, but fortunately in time to avert much mischief. And still more fortunately the detective department, though apparently supine, was not quite blind to signs that have been too long ignored.

The first public indication of their activity was given last night, and it took the startling form of a revolver shot at an hour when Pretoria is generally silent and wrapped in slumber. Thinking that one of the provisional police might have loosed off a bullet accidentally I was not much moved by the incident, until I saw in the brilliant moonlight a group of linked horses, with one cloaked figure standing by them, and another man, in civilian clothes, apparently very much on the alert a few paces off. In answer to my question, whether they had heard a shot the latter answered promptly, "Yes, I fired it." "At what?" "At a man who came out of that house. We are detectives," he said. "My officer and mates were searching that house when the man bolted. I fired in front of him, thinking he would stop and put up his hands, but I fancy he's got clean away. I'm sorry I didn't shoot him now."

At that moment an officer came across from a branch of the Intelligence Department and said that a woman had been early in the day requesting a pass for herself and husband to take possession of the very house which the detectives were then searching. Imagination began to weave a romance at this hint round the incident that had at first seemed so prosaic. But it was cut short by cries of "There he goes!" and then more revolver shooting as a figure dashed out from one of the gardens and ran, crouching and dodging, with an agility that was ape-like rather than human. It went swiftly round a corner and then seemed to vanish. But the detectives were not to be done a second time. They cast round in several directions, hunting like hounds. Then another shot was heard close to the house from which the man had come first. A sharp cry of pain followed, and then they had him. He turned out to be a Kaffir, and it looked as if all this fuss had been made over a clumsy burglar. But the detectives know better. The Kaffir was a Boer spy whose movements they had been watching for some time. It seems that several prominent burghers had planned a great coup for this afternoon, where Lord Roberts and nearly all officers of the garrison were to be present at military sports. It is the Johannesburg conspiracy over again, and with a very similar result. The officers were to be shot, and Lord Roberts carried off a prisoner to the Boer lines. But instead of this the prominent burghers are prisoners in Pretoria Gaol, and as arms have been found hidden in some of their houses it should go hard with them if the case can be satisfactorily proved. Leniency has been tried long enough and failed. It is time now for the strong hand to assert itself and strike with exemplary effect.

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WITH OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

It is very pleasant, and not the less pleasant because of its novelty, to be able day after day to congratulate ourselves without reserve on the continuance of favourable bulletins from the seat of war. When I last wrote on Thursday the ripening situation promised favourable result; to-day the most favourable results which we could safely have anticipated have been bettered by the actual issue of the recent fighting. On Thursday there seemed to be no doubt that our troops would drive the enemy from the positions to which they had clung with so much stubbornness; but, warned by our previous experiences, we naturally feared that they would succeed in withdrawing in good order into a country in which pursuit would be most difficult, and that they would effect this without losing a gun, a waggon, or any of their stores. But according to the latest telegrams we are now able to realise that the blow dealt in the combat on Monday last must have been heavier than we at first believed, as there seems to be no reason to doubt the fact that something suspiciously like a panic has set in among the burghers that many of them have fled across the Portuguese frontier, and have even taken ship for Europe, that many more have retired into the rugged Lydenburg country, and that a considerable number have broken away to the south of the railway and are hurrying in confusion, and probably in despair, to Barberton. We hear that large sums in bar gold have been shipped aboard a German steamer and while one account states that President Kruger has at last abandoned the railway and sought refuge at Lydenburg, another, and possibly more credible, story intimates that he has merely moved along the line to Nelspruit, a stage nearer to Komati Poort.

All this looks very much like the rapid disintegration of the Boer forces, as with President Kruger an exile and Botha captured or in hiding it is hardly credible that the most stubborn of our foes will feel inclined to prolong a clearly hopeless struggle. One curious message has reached this country which of course, may or may not be true; but which if true indicates that the relentless logic of accomplished facts is at last beginning to have its effect even upon Commandant Louis Botha. The message is to the effect that the commandant is withdrawing the Mauser rifles from the burghers, on the understanding that he will reissue them when he is in position to make fresh issues of ammunition. In fact, I read it, and it is difficult to see in what other way it can be read that Botha is, on some pretext or other, disarming his burghers, with what object we can only guess. If the Boers retain possession of their Martinis and have ammunition for them, of course they may still do some harm, but men armed with obsolete rifles shooting black powder will be very heavily handicapped in any contest with experienced regular troops armed with modern flat trajectory rifles using a smokeless powder. Some time ago I pointed out that a shortage of supplies, especially of supplies of ammunition, would bring this war to a conclusion more quickly than anything else. It looks very much as if the validity of my argument was going to be proved even more quickly than I had dared to hope.

From several other parts of the theatre of war we hear of "alarms and excursions," but I can see nothing which need cause us any uneasiness, in view of the exemplary punishment which Lord Roberts has clearly inflicted upon the Boers at Dalmanutha. It appears probable that there may be more fighting near Ladybrand, but we doubtless are strong enough there to beat off any possible attack, and the enemy on finding this out, and on hearing news of our doings in the Transvaal may very likely disperse again to their homes. At the worst they are not likely to effect more than possibly the capture of a small convoy, or even an interruption to the railway north of Bloemfontein, which may cause annoyance and inconvenience, but is little likely to effect anything of greater consequence. Near Johannesburg we hear of fighting, but this also is hardly likely to prove of any serious consequence. In fact, though sporadic outbreaks of hostility may be expected to occur in different parts of the recently allied Republics for many months to come, it appears to me that we are hardly likely to hear of any more serious fighting on a large scale.

But there is no doubt that a long time will elapse before we shall be able to bring the army home.

At this we all recognise that one result of this war will be that we shall have to keep a garrison of fifty thousand men in South Africa for many years to come.

I wonder have any of us thought seriously what a terrible burden this will be, and how it will absolutely dislocate our existing military system. The British Army, as at present organised, can only spare 50,000 men for South Africa by taking 50,000 men away from somewhere else. As it is quite clear that this solution of the difficulty is impossible, the only alternative lies in the devising of a military organisation which will give us the men we want at a reasonable cost. Most people are, I believe, of opinion that at the worst we can, if necessary, increase our Army to the required figure. I am very strongly of opinion that it will be found impossible to increase our Army beyond the existing figure without the most radical alterations in the conditions of service and in the whole Army system of the Empire. We are told on high authority that Army reform is to be one of the tasks to be set before the next Parliament; I don't envy the coming Parliament the job.

I received a very interesting letter the other day from an officer serving with our forces in China, in which my correspondent gave me very frankly his opinion as to the relative military value of the different forces composing the Allied army. I am afraid it would hardly do to publish his criticisms, which are far from flattering in some cases, but I may say that my correspondent was greatly struck with the extraordinary dash and smartness of the Japanese, and was favourably impressed with the steadiness of the Russians, especially when on the defensive. He tells me one amusing story at the expense of Colonel Dorward, a story which he informs me is now quite an international joke at Tientsin. The yarn is that on one occasion the Russian Commander applied to Colonel Dorward for reinforcements. The reinforcements were promptly sent, but a note was sent at the same time with a polite request that the next time the Russian Commander wished for reinforcements he would be so good *as to give twenty-four hours' notice!*—*Westminster.*

MR. TREVES ON THE HORRORS OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

The medical man, and especially the surgeon, accustomed as he is to the sight of wounds and disease is not likely to be easily moved by battlefield scenes as the layman. The words of Mr. Treves, the celebrated surgeon, whose name has lately been in every mouth in connexion with his work among the soldiers and his brave censure of "the plague of women" in South Africa, therefore come with double force. In a very interesting interview in "Sandow's Magazine," Mr. Treves thus describes his first experience of the battlefield: I went in a mule cart. I do not know that I ever wish to see a battlefield again; the horrors of it cannot be exaggerated. When I was going out from England many of my fellow passengers expressed a hopethat they would reach the Cape in time to see the fun! Well, here was I in the midst of the fun, and found it to be very sorry humour indeed. The heat was intense, and poor Tommy came back to camp almost unrecognisable by reason of blood, dazed and speechless from thirst. Everybody longed for the night. One wonders how the same scene struck those who went out to "see the fun."

Another interesting point touched in the same article is Mr. Treves's appreciation of the nurses. Describing

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Gouraudphone referred to in a recent article in the "Daily News" was noticed in this column long ago, and was patented in 1898 by Mr. H. Leonard Short, a consulting mechanical engineer, of New Malden, Surrey. Why it should be called Gouraudphone is rather a puzzle. Colonel Gouraud is, or was, Edison's agent for the phonograph in this country, and has associated himself with the new invention. No doubt Gouraudphone (when pronounced goorophone) is rather more sonorous than Shortophone, but was there any need for either? In the case of scientific inventions, at least, it is better to coin a name which indicates the nature of the instrument.

The Gouraudphone is an apparatus for magnifying the sounds of a telephone, or phonograph, so as to be heard a long distance, after the manner of a speaking trumpet, foghorn, or steam siren. This is done by causing the vibrations of the telephone disc, or the phonograph style, to work a piston valve controlling a current of steam, air, or other gas, entering a cylinder. The steam, or gas thus controlled works a larger piston in another cylinder, and this again another, until the required force of vibration is obtained, and may be turned into audible sounds by means of a vibrating diaphragm resembling that of a telephone, but larger. It is proposed to use the apparatus at lightships and lighthouses by way of a talking siren. If we are not mistaken Edison himself proposed something of the kind, not long after he brought out the phonograph.

In a paper to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. F. S. Lee, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, described experiments on cats which tend to confirm the idea that sugar is a source of muscular energy, and therefore, a restorative in fatigue.

According to Professor Mosso, the well-known Italian physiologist, physical education and gymnastics not only develop the muscles but the brain. Childern, he says, should only begin to read and write after they are nine years old. The more mobile the extremities of an animal the more intelligent he is, other things being equal.

French wine growers aided by Government and other bodies, are following the Italians in dispersing hail-clouds by firing blank cartridges from cannon. One night, June 5 to 6, the farmers of Denice, to the number of more than 40, assembled and fired at a thunder cloud, dissipating the storm. The cannon are fired twice a minute, and all together after a given signal. To ensure co-operation signals are sent from a commanding site. It is proposed to extend the system throughout the grape districts in France.

M. Moissan the eminent French chemist, made the diamond by suddenly cooling cast steel, which contains carbon. As this process is to a certain extent followed in ordinary furnaces for making steel, Professor Rossel, of the University of Berne, has tested steels of different sorts, and after careful analysis has found minute diamonds in them. A clear diamond, five-tenths of a millimetre thick, has also been found in a block of steel and slag from a furnace in Luxembourg. It is called the Star of Luxembourg, but is a star of small magnitude.

Mr. Arthur J. Mundy has invented a mode of "acoustical triangulation" for directing ships into port in stormy weather. Electric bells at each corner of a triangular area are rung simultaneously under the water, and the sounds can be heard on the vessel with a submerged microphone and a telephone connected to it. The intervals between the first, second, and third bells, as heard on board, enable the ship to fix her position with respect to the triangle and the port.

A travelling central station, or power house, for supplying electricity at various points where it may be required, runs on one of the French railways. It is useful to provide electric light in repairing the line at night, also for accidents, and working in tunnels. According to Signor Pellegrini, poisonous mushrooms are dangerous, whether moist or dried. Birds and mammals are affected by them, but not cold-blooded animals. The poison acts when injected under the skin. Animals repeatedly injected thus become partly immune to it and their serum can be used as remedy in cases of poisoning by the mushroom.

The Howell disappearing gun carriage, tried lately at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, has given satisfactory results. Its merit is the absence of gliding parts, but it requires further improvement.

A recent analysis demonstrates that soot contains over 7 per cent. of ammonium salts, hence, perhaps, its value as a fertiliser.

A new railroad car is being tried on the New York and Putnam line. Under the car is an engine, or motor, worked by superheated water. It is estimated that a speed of 30 to 40 miles an hour can be maintained for a journey of 40 miles.

The French, according to Lord Kelvin, are the greatest mathematicians, and their love of precision has just given rise to a new science, Nomographie, on which a treatise has been published by Professor Ocagne, of the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussees, and Ecole Polytechnique, Paris. It gives in the form of curves the relations between variable data, and will be very useful to engineers, electricians, and men of science in general, especially meteorologists. The book is published by Gauthier-Villars, Paris.

M. Delauney suggests that the canals and seas of Mars are in reality fogs caused by evaporation in the rare atmosphere of the planet, and the doubling of the canals in summer he thinks an effect of increased evaporation.

In a note to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Berthelot points out that before the time of Cræsus of Lydia gold found in surface diggings was not separated from the silver in it, but Cræsus in the 6th century B.C. introduced money of pure gold. The separation was effected by a dry process described in Pliny and hence it is possible to prove by analysis of the gold on Egyptian mummies when the process was introduced into Egypt. According to Berthelot, this date lies between the time of the 12th Dynasty and the conquest of Cambyses, an interval of 12 centuries.

An ingenious fire-escape is shown at the Vincennes annex of the Paris Exhibition upon a tower beside Lake Daumesnil. It consists of a metallic ladder, telescopic, and attached to the inside of windows which like French windows in general, open outwards. As each storey of a house has its window one above the other, when all the windows in a vertical line are opened, and the ladders drawn out to their full extent, it is possible for a person even in the top of the house to climb down to the ground.

The Sheepdog Club of Paris has for honorary presidents M. Tisserand and the Prince de Wagram, but the soul of the institution is M. Emmanuel Boulet, the dogs' "friend" in France. The object of the club is to patronise sheepdogs and, as far as possible, improve the breeds for practical purposes. Exhibitions are held and prizes awarded. The principal sheepdogs in France are the Brie, a shaggy, stern, intelligent warder, and the sleek, docile faithful dog of the Beauce, which resembles a wolf. A show was recently opened at Meuilly-Levallois and the dogs are made to compete for prizes by herding flocks of sheep. Camarade, a fine Brie of M Sauret, took the first prize. He has now won 16 prizes in various competitions, medals or money each worth from twenty to 100 francs (£4)

The cuckoo is supposed to lay her eggs in the nest of small birds by sitting, but Mr. Meiklejohn in the "Zoologists" relates that he observed one deposit an egg with her beak in the nest of a robin, despite the attacks of the host.

The German Navy has a system of wireles telegraphy rather different from that of Marconi. The Slaby-Arco apparatus has a vertical wire or antenna not insulated but connected with earth for both transmitting and receiving. It is supplied by the General Electric Company of Berlin and sends messages 25 or 28 miles with vertical wires 38 to 44 yards high. The company employ the system to correspond with their factory at Oberschoneweide a distance of 9½ miles, the vertical wires running up tall chimneys about 170 feet.

The luxifer prism is a device for conveying daylight by refraction through glass into dark rooms. The prisms in fact take the place of panes in windows. It is introduced by the Societe Luxifer, 201, Quai Valny, Paris.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

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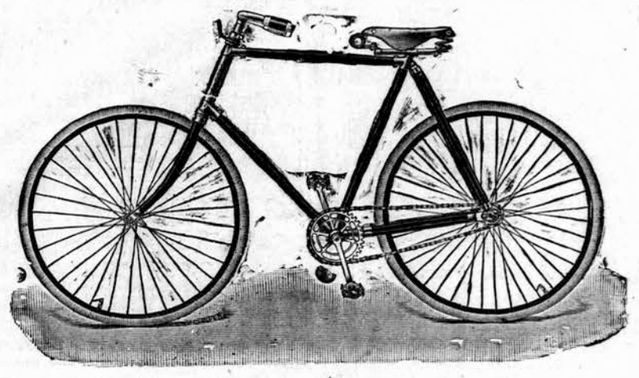

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks, gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs, "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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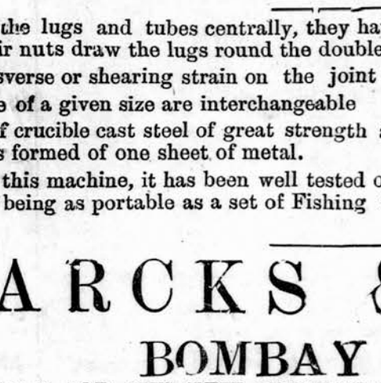

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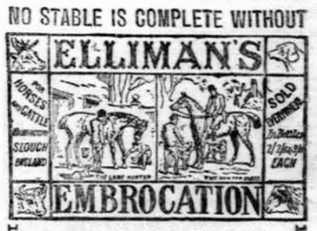

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Rahern, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.